TERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, refinement in the following grattack upon Charles Sumner: asits Office, 138 Nassau St., New York, AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE

STELVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, North Fifth St., above Arch, Philadelphia. wa, 10 cents per line each insertio

aro-Slavery.

BROWNLOW'S LECTURE.

W. G. BROWNLOW addressed a very large audi wille on Saturday night last, on the subject er and coming spring and summer-remain-South during the winter, and proceeding to his desk, and lis there yelping for mercy. soon as the dogwood blossoms are visible handle the subject, and of his being the

hat it was his intention to visit all sections to see the negroes on the cotton plantathat they were liars. He would visit the odore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward

the should be met and his argument refuted by class, a negro orator. Said he was prepared ed's case; that he intended to take with him to from Knoxville, a slave, known as Alf Anderin the habit of addressing his coloured brethren on would meet all their coloured orators advoto go with them upon an underground railroad to

ev's proposition, be said that, as a Southern in, he could not meet Fred, because of the coleth of Mason and Dixon's Line who was not as e, and every way as worthy of confidence, as

after death, he should believe they got into that world lit is again said that we enslave our children and apprendict and purity by practising a fraud upon the door-

them would enter their fine churches on the Sabrepastors, and on the next day, in a business transaction will be would cheat a Southern slave out of the pewthat ornamented the head of his walking-stick!

And Chief-Justice Marshall, expounding tols, says:

And Chief-Justice Marshall, expounding tols, says:

And Chief-Justice Marshall, expounding tols, says:

"That slavery is contrary to the laws of nature, will scarcy, and that it was an institution which existed and had hen recognised by God from time immemorial. He provide the traffic in slaves, but opposed a repeal of the state of his own labour, is generally admitted; and that no person can rightfully deprive him of these fruits, and appropriate them to his will, seems the necessary result of that admission."

It is a well-known historical fact that the Barbary States, commanding the parjugation of the Mediterrangan. and them into slavery.

The speaker was opposed to a dissolution of the Union. and to encreach upon our rights, rather than second, favour of agitation and give up our interest in the National Treasury, the

The meater wound up his speech in an eloquent appeal being of the union of the South against the common the Abolitionists—which called forth loud and Faled cheers from the audience.

SOUTHERN PROJECTS.

From The States, of Dec. 26. The perinsula of Lower California would round off by our Pacific outline, and a slight expansion stateming off of the southern boundary of Arizoe very best, shortest and most easily made te to the Pacific.

Buchanan attempted to secure for our peo-acc-treaty with Mexico; but he was defeated gues of the British agents. * * The has from the Union, had, nevertheless, the and determination to force a peace on terms our new boundary much further north than and his Democratic Cabinet wished or expectstailment lost us the best route to the Pacific as the nature of the country, should be free to as low as the thirtieth parallel of latitude; and anded us from a port on the Gulf of Califor

deden treaty very soon gave us Arizonia, and improved our line of communication with but it still falls short of the best line, and it ided us with the almost indepensable adjunct in the Gulf of California. The Senate was an unaccountable paroxysm of economy, or dionism, and cut down the Gadaden purchase oly, throwing out mines of uncomputable estrip of territory, to save a few millions, domain. Some years before, the whole of e ore-region was ours. * * * That who were in a fever of anxiety about the ng itself would not have it at all then y had rejected with such pertinacious

Southern Standard.

Southern Refinement.—The (Richmond) South, which declared recently that "intimacy with southern by the consequences of defeat—universal and imprises of the street believers to the whim of a tew Erita, and dismiss the consequences of defeat—universal ability, patriotism, and long public service; but rather that we know the consequences of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of their library and of victory—liberty and peace. Light and those who, losing sight of the great landed and property interests of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of their library in the doctrine that plundering and enslaving the Christian is by exciting the fears of the slaveholders, misrepresenting the consequences of a whole which declared recently that "intimacy with southern addismiss that we know the consequences of defeat—universal ability, patriotism, and long public service; but rather that we know the consequences of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of their library in the secure to fight; in lightness of speech, it has been out of no disrespect for the petition."

The result was, as Mr. Martin tells us, that the Divan that we know the consequences of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of their library in the secure to fight; and the petition."

The result was, as Mr. Martin tells us, that the Divan that we know the consequences of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of the time bave been met the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery party the chief labour of the time bave been met that we know the consequences of the State, make the political ascendency of the ultra pro-slavery; and of victory—library and can see the ground on which we are to fight; the perturbation, which declared recently and library that the pro-slavery in the chief ent in the following gentlemanly and chivalric

> rance. His posture is one of the most inimitable con- ever they are under similar circumstances." ceit, with his head raised, his eyes elevated and resting on a pleasant vacancy, his body turned superciliously away, from the neighbouring Senators, and without even the least sign of attention to betray his consideration for anything that is passing around him. This huge coxcomb, with his hair so tenderly parted, and his big, white hands so constantly engaged in stroking himself, still smiling matter in 1849, and subsequent reflection and observation liately. It is a fair bet for any one to take, that at the dismissed. first stroke of the lash the bound would take refuge under

Selections.

SLAVERY AGITATION.

HOW MISSOURI IS TO BECOME A FREE STATE.

Muon of the evil of slavery agitation has resulted from

statesmen, invites resutation, especially when the preju- nounce this strange doctrine: by had proposed that when Dr. B. arrived in New dices it engenders are turned to political account, at the

sacrifice of individual enterprise and social progress. Slavery existed, it is said, when our Saviour was upor earth, and he did not condemn it. What sort of slavery? Negro slavery? Say? The argument proves too much should meet and discuss the subject with Fred. It enslaves the white man as well as the negro. The large, fine-looking negro-reads and slavery then existing was of the white manyou with theology, I will add that it has been thought our Saviour did condemn slavery, when he said, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, slavery, means, if you catch and enslave other men, you must let other men catch and enslave you. Mr. Jefferwould offer no opposition, but let them steal him if son may have been thinking of some such just rule when he said, as heretofore quoted, that an exchange of situations was among possible events, and might become probable by supernatural interference, and that the Almighty

It is also said that our slaves are better fed and clothed blican editor, politician or preacher in and cared for than the white labourers of the North. Fugitive Slave law. An error was committed in its pas-This argument, also, proves too much, and enslaves the North who was engaged in this villanous right, these poor labourers ought to be caught and selavery question. There were true, relia-enslaved, and comfortably fed and clothed and cared for, men at the North, and here in the South, as our slaves are. The poor fellows could hardly be made rom the North, but they were not among to appreciate the advantages of the change, without the

tices, until twenty-one years old, and the right to do this The Doctor was particularly hard upon the Northern is of the same class with the others, and affects the white of the Methodist Church. Said he had been man in the same way. The right to enslave one race includes the right to enslave all races, and the right to enslave all races includes the right to enslave any individual Lay, and preach feelingly against the sin of slavery, of any race. This rule would set us to catching and and burning tears over the oppressions of the "ser-euslaving one another, and force alone, as between the progray of Ham" in the Southern States—their Portuguese and African, could determine who should be mountip would respond in tears to the barangues of the master and who the slave, reducing slavery to its

stitution, by the laws of nations, by which one man is But we have not space to give even a synopsis of the subjected to another man, as master, contrary to nature.'

And Chief-Justice Marshall, expounding this, says And Chief-Justice Marshall, expounding this, says:

a short exclusively by the people of the New England States, commanding the navigation of the Mediterranean and that, even since its enactment, slave vessels were in the constant habit of catching and enslaving the every year been fitted out in Northern ports, manual clause of civilized Engage, were not sufficient to prevent it. To with Northern men, who continue to steal slaves of civilized Europe, were not sufficient to prevent it. To Africa, at the risk of being taken as pirates; that saves they now have—the Yankees having stole the saves they now have—the Yankees having stole the minto always convinced, when presented by the orators of the saves they now have—the Yankees having stole them into always convinced. We have the United States, in 1815, cant out a squadron, under Decatur, and, by his in 1815, sent out a squadron under Decatur, and, by his The speaker was opposed to a dissolution of the Union. bombardment of Algiers, he convinced them that the tive, in his late inaugural, when he annexed to emigration of slavery was debatable, and that he was in the qualification of "moral worth and political integrity."

Now, however plausible the argument in favour of The state of the foreign of the National Treasury, the the Government property generally; believed the warm-blooded Southerners, in defence of their could whip the cold, calculating Abolitionists five the thought it better to whip sense into them im, a member of the Divan of Algiers, and which may be seen in Martin's account of the consulabily, anno 1687. he complimented the New School Preabyterians for It was against granting the petition of the sect called Le action in withdrawing from the fanatical portion of that Church. Thought the Episcopalians were a Daiversity in the South.

The peaker results a granting the petition of the sect called Levika, or Purists, who prayed for the abolition of piracy and slavery as being unjust. The African's speech, as translated, is as follows:

"Allah Bismillah, &c. God is great and Maho "Have these Erika considered the consequence lition? If we cease our cruises against the Cl

"But one figure-head in the [Senate] chamber arrests attention in the picture we have here of the plain-looking, substantial, better order of American politicians. It is that of a large, tall Senator, who sits near the main entrance. Wie necessary is one of the most inimitable arms.

o constantly engaged in stroking himself, still smiling matter in 1849, and subsequent reflection and observation and talking to the lickspittles that surround him, is that have but confirmed the opinion I then formed, and an An nounced in more than forty speeches in the canvass of application of the hide would take out the lofty airs of 1850. It is a matter I do not propose to discuss now, nartyrdom be affects; it would purge the conceit imme- but a suggestion or two occurs me, too pertinent to be

tled by the Supreme Court. That decision ought to be treated with respect, and submitted to by all good cit They may die, but the tribunal, it is toped, will live forever. The reputation of the Judges is one thing, of the tribunal another. One is individual, the other collective. But it is no disrespect to say that if that decision is right, it is difficult to see how slavery aince the adoption of the Constitution. If Congress has no power, and the people of the Territories none, whence does it come? Not from a Territorial Convention. It able to meet the Abolitionists, and tell them erroneous positions assumed in the South. Some of the such until admitted into the Union heir cabins in all these sections, and then go North has never failed to sustain us, and sometimes even All Territories must, then, be admitted as slave States, the slavery haters fresh from the scenes of "woe when we were wrong. If we would take just positions and made otherwise, if at all, afterwards; and where the slavery no feelingly pictured by "old aunt Harriet at home, and maintain them through our Representatives power to do it afterwards comes from is a puzzle. The we" and her brood of satellites. He would in Congress, the flood of agitation would be consumed, people did not have it to keep, and Congress did not have

Garrison, or any other of the big guns of antiwhom he would denounce as infidels, as slander.

The first of these errors I shall notice is one advocated bere and to be in the doctrine of the Supreme Court with the doctrine maintained bere, that the people of the bere by Mr. Green the other night, that slavery is a moral, social, political and religious blessing, and to be this connection, it will not be out of place to mention the business as alabder. moral, social, political and religious blessing, and to be this connection, it will not be out of place to mention the business as liars, and as God-forsaken wretches treated as such. A doctrine so utterly at war with Jackson Resolutions of 1849. They are fully indorsed by the connection of the connection, it will not be out of place to mention the business and of God, it was excused in the circumstance of the connection, it will not be out of place to mention the business and of God, it was excused in the circumstance of the connection humanity, and with the opinions of our most eminent by our present Executive, in his late Inaugural, and an-

ritory to exclude slavery by a Territorial law. It pre-Constitution? If members of the Legislature cannot

manding all good citizens to aid and assist in catching ugitive slaves, whenever their services may be required. to help catch runaway slaves, and any attempt to take the ground of immediate one thing, keeping the peace is another. One is the business of slave-owners and those willing to assist them; the

other, of all good citizens. Another error I shall notice is the position assumed the other night, that it is unconstitutional for emigrants to come here with a view to change our institutions. am at a loss to know what clause of the Constitution violated by such an emigration; what tribunal can take cognizance of it; bow the grievance is to be ascertained; or how redressed. The right of emigration to this State is common to the citizens of our sister States, and all the privileges and immutities of citizens are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, when they get here. We have no inquisition to meet them at the border, and question them as to their motives. Their

The "moral worth" necessary to admission might possibly

Ent it has been urged upon us that we must not per-nit slavery thus quietly to find its way to the cotton and agair fields of the South; that there must be a slave borwhere; that we ought to furnish it; and, if we the Union will be dissolved. This is a monstrous ion, and a short answer will dispose of it. It is, submit to the horrors of dissolution.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SLAVERY CONTROVERSY.

Amider the din and dust of a conflict, it is not always made advances and retreats, and we know not which has

to their faces that they were hypocrites and the dangerous occupation of sectional agitators would be consumed, to their faces that they were hypocrites and the dangerous occupation of sectional agitators would be gone. Extremes might do their worst, but none would be gone. Extremes might do their worst, but none would particular process creates it I have never been able to fear for the Union, or dread the terrible scourge of civil settle.

I have connected the doctrine of the Supreme Court lamented as an evil imposed by Great Britain and handed down by the fathers, from which they hoped for relief in the chains of the slaves more firmly. They were a proud,

> It was natural, that when they were plied with arguit; that it exists, but cannot be exercised; sleeps, but is ments and asked what they were doing as Christians and waked by a name. Call the representatives of the people a Legislature, and the power does not exist; call the same assemblage a Convention, and it does. But the gainst them, that they should change their tactica; for, same assemblage a Convention, and it does. But the resolution admits the power exists, and may be exercised in forming a Constitution for a State Government. How does it happen that so vital a power exists instant this. does it happen that so vital a power exists just at this they must silence conscience, if they could not the voice time, and not before? What clause of the Constitution of mankind. Hence, the "acceptance" of the system, Constitution? If members of the Legislature cannot exclude slavery, how can the same men, representing the same people, as members of a Convention, do it? It is also that the terrid power thus isnited upon is present and the defence of it as a God-ordained institution, tories, if a single individual choose to sarry it there, in spite of Congress, or the will of the local inhabitants. I have a single remark to make in reference to the he has the field, and the opponents of slavery must keep sage, which, in my opinion, has largely contributed to the cycle of alayery agitation. I speak of the clause compressed and principles of the Gospel, no circumstances It is an anomaly. There is no such obligation between the citizens of the slave States. We cannot here be form whatsoever; and the opponents of slavery must form whatsoever;

> > become visionary abstractions. The instruments which our fathers formed, "to establish justice, * "to promote

they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, and seek to change our institutions, according to the forms government or individuals. If men may at all be held present do the same with my reader. of the Coostitution, they have the right to do so, and the motives that brought them here, or prompt them afterward, are beyond the cognizance of human tribunals.

The same position was assumed by our State Executive, in his late inaugural, when he annexed to emigration if the Coordination for the continuous and property. It follows that it may be taken anywhere, and held as long as the lower pleases, and disposed of as he will. Neither the government nor individuals can prevent. It follows that if the Constitution recognises property in man anywhere, it must recognise and defend it everywhere, for the right

xciting the fears of the slaveholders, misrepresenting opinions and aims of other districts," swelling the cross element of acctional agitation, and imperiling there, that strength be granted according to the day.

LETTER FROM MARYLAND.

From Zion's Herald (Methodist). Mr. EDITOR: My last communication closed with the and having heard the conservatives magnify the Christian conduct of the master, and the general happy condition of the slaves, I am frank to confess that my mind was designed to apologize for, if not to defend the system.

accurately executed daguerrectypes of this Sonthern "in-stitution," given in her account of Miss Ophelia's exploring President. He assupposed that by mere dictation he could

expedition to Aunt Dinah's apartment. Uncle Tom, page create public opinion; that he could startle the general

pleasure in occasionally accompanying him and leading the class, and we frequently had uproarious times, in ad-I termed them brothers and sisters, but the good brother told me he did not apply these filial lency. When he looks out of the White-House window and fraternal terms to the members of his coloured class; like that of the younger Weller, his "wision is limited. the bow of the congratulating ambassadors and others.
When the master of ceremonies told his Holiness that he should not have returned their salute, "O! I beg your tions is to be found in the fact that the mental wight of

But, Mr. Editor, it came to pass, in the travel of time, that your numble correspondent and his family moved to the parsonage provided by the munificence of the circuit. It was a large country house, situated in the centre of an The coloured people occupied that nondescript apartment, the quarter or kitchen, attached to the house; they were entertainment, for a fortnight, consisted of one peck un a little salt. Their bed chamber was a strange scene of dirt, confusion, and solitude; black with the smoke of feathers of stolen chickens. The bed consisted of a few rotten rags spread on a soft plank, and a few more tatters for covering; but as these people seldom remove their

lemand for counterpanes.

I draw some comfort from the thought that those cases vere extreme, and seldom paralleled; but a pious and wealthy member of one of the Churches on the five very respectable nondescripts to fill up odd places. ircuit gave me a special invitation to return from church with him, as he wished to converse with me. As we entered his house, he informed me that one of his coloured take five and give the Republicans two.

BUCHANAN AND HIS TROUBLES.

Buchanan came into his federal estate. The Democratic degree tyrannical and mean." newspapers pronounced everything quiescent and serene A minority of voters had overcome the majority, and the be determined, if we had a tribunal to take cognizance of the matter, but the "political integrity" would confound all attempts. Know-Nothing, Anti or Beaton integrity would be required, as the one or other of these integrity would be required, as the one or other of these integrity would be required, as the one or other of these integrity would be required, as the one or other of these integrity would be required, as the one or other of these integrity would be required, as the one or other of these into account that sublime expression of the of the matter, but the "political integrity" would confound all attempts. Know Nothing, Anti or Benton integrity would be required, as the one or other of these parties might have possession of the tribunal taking cognizance of the case. But having no common tribunal, if each party organizes one of its own, I do not well see and party organizes one of its own, I do not well see an another may take his to Chicago, and another may take his to Chicago, and another his to Cieveland, or wherever he may choose. No logic can get around these conclusions, although the matter of the states of the states and one of the metal was not worth white the states of the case. But having no common tribunal, if each party organizes one of its own, I do not well see lower property, were unconstitutional, null and void. Then also the Missourian who has taken his slaves to Idwa, can hold them there, and another may take his to Chicago, and another his to Cieveland, or wherever he wealthy and cultivated people of New England proposed anti-slavery Convention only in name, while the real object was to raise an issue between the two each party organises one of its own, I do not well see how anybody is to get into the State at all.

This matter is well illustrated by the very occasion may choose. No logic can get around these conclusions, grants from the free States, and to their building a University bere, because, it is said, they are Abolitionists. The objectors make themselves the judges, hear no evidence, admit no defence, and exclude. Such a tribunal may well be compared to the Spanish Inquisition, and will certainly meet with the same determined resistance. Mr. Douglas takes the same position in his report on Kansas failing. A tribunal was organized to meet it. It acted independent of constituted authorities and was unsated in the constitution and law. The history of Kansas tells a meianctubily story of carrage and of blood, as saidy illustrating the fallacy of the position. No good in the cannet be made a size. And every constitution, and would be forest to be present insured success in the fature. He made the unfortunate bunder of thinking that if be called independent of constitution and law. The history of Kansas tells a meianctubily story of carrage and of blood, as saidy illustrating the fallacy of the position. No good in the cannet be made a size. And every convention only in name, while the gist of private property. To this complete to the grant from the free States, abovered an avalancies of the particular of the inglet of private property. To this complete, the real object was to raise an issue between the was the substance and avalancies of the grant from the free States, all ower the Now England crample. It was nothing that the Western bounced as a size, all of the major premise view through the period carrage and avalancies of the grant from the future. He made the work which must be done in the future. He made the unfortunate bunder of thinking that if the complete of the position in his report on the free very human being; then every human being; the result would be to down to him the constitution and the work which h

Kame talls a residuably stary of earnings and of blood, including the fallings of the position. No good cannot be included the position of the

catastrophe, and of being the architect of its own idea of a perpetual Democratic party, just as some religionists indulge in the idea of one eternal Church. But already the foundations, seemingly so deep and a stable, are shifting and sliding from under the Preside A wise man might stay the wreck; a bold man migh man must (God belp him!) go down with the tide. sorry we are to say it! the President is weak-he During that time the Nicaragua pirate has m ments, as a cautions whist-player bolds his

My host being leader of the coloured class, I took withholding a few offices; that Government is a mere game at cards. He does not seem to know that while he mind from its conscientions equanimity by bestowing or be did not think it proper! Said I, "What do you cal! This only can account for the egregious folly of removing them, brother?" "Well, call them auots, uncles, Tom, Dick, or Harry!" reminding me of the words of Clement tice with which Capt. Chatard and Com. Paulding have pardon," said he, "I have not been Pope long enough to the country is against the President. He has ple put himself in a position antagonistic to the best thought entiment and conscience of the land. He is, in fact, an osorper. A mutiny in his own camp must naturally come onage provided by the munificence of the circuit.

a large country honge, situated in the centre of an insurrection already float to us upon every wind. Governments which foodly imagine that they have the bag of art of them were owned by the steward of the circuit. Eolus at command, and while inflicting Boreas upon the people can reserve Zephyus for themselves, are sure sooned or later to discover their mistake.

" MEANNESS OF SLAVERY."

THE Albany Evening Journal's Washington correspon ent speaks out as follows:

"I once heard Alvan Stewart deliver a pungent speech on the meanness of slavery. If that extraordinary man had lived till now, he would have further illustration of his doctrine in the conduct of the majority of the U. S. Senate, luding such old time Whigs as Toombs, Pearce and A parliamentarian upread in the intolerant po ve not so great a division of parties, the Democracy would be content to take the Chairmanship and four-sevenths of each Com mittee, leaving to the Republican opposition the ren

"On Finance (the leading Committee) the Der mast to heave making it our duty to do it would neet the most decided opposition. A law making it our duty to do it would neet the most decided opposition. A law making it our duty to do it would neet the most decided opposition. A law making it our duty to do it would neet the most decided opposition. A law making it our duty to do it would neet the most decided opposition. A law making it our duty to do it would neet the most do leave the first for them to seemed destroyed, and she had not done any work for two days. He wished me to see her, and pass an opinion on her case. I accompanied him to the kitchen loft, and the most do enters the most do enter the most do ent become visionary abstractions. The instruments which our fathers formed, "to establish justice, " to promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," is found to be the ordinance of slavery; and it is decided by the highest courts in the land, that "negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect," and may be bought and sold and transported from place to place, even into the so-called free States, as freely as cattle.

There is one inference from this doctrine embodied in the recently formed Constitution of Kansas that is worthy of careful consideration, as showing the present state of this controversy. It is Art. 2, Sec. 1, in these words:

"The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of an owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolaties as the right of the owner of any property whatever."

The first clause of this is a legal axiom, acknowledged like a pig-sty, for it was simply a pen of rough, unhewn logs, without window, and but one room; and when the the border, and question them as to their motives. Their emigration here is one thing, the motives that bring them another. With the first no authority can interfere, and for the last they are answerable alone to their God. If they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, and the increase is the same, and as myrather. A steward of my circuit, a man of wealth, and owner of any property whatever."

The first clause of this is a legal axiom, acknowledged by all governments except absolute despotisms. Black-stop includes the right of private property among they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, inalienable rights. It may not be violated either by they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, inalienable rights. It may not be violated either by they choose to come here, and become citizens with us, and the farms of the the same rule. A party which would thus turn its back on the growing West, because it was suspected of infidelity to slavery, and would punish the Empire State for THERE was a delicious merry-making when Mr. James sending two Republicans to the Senate, is to the last

METHODIST ANTI-SLA-VERY CONVENTION.

involved, and the subject had not been as thoroughly can vassed, there was not the same unanimity of sentiment. There was not, however, any great diversity of views; for when the vote was taken, there were but four dissent-

this respect, Mr. Editor, the conclusion reached by the Convention differed from those presented in your edi-torials. The Convention expressed opinion that it was mpolitic to attempt the change of the General Rule by ing a vote in the Annual Conferences previous to the eral Conference, and previous to direct legislation with reference to the chapter. You advise a difference course. This difference, we apprehend, is more in the order to be pursued in legislation than in those principles involved, or the end had in view. You would place the change of the General Rule first, believing that to be practicable and best. The Convention would place direct the Rule, it has Rule, it extirpatory legislation first, then a change of the Rule, the latter is practicable, in 1860, which is questionable We want a change in the Rule as much as you, and do not intend to be satisfied until it is changed. We want it changed, or a new one in its place, not from an apprehension that it canctions the practice of slavery, or that it stands in the way of direct legislation, so that slavery cannot be got rid of till it is changed, but because we cannot be got rid of till it is changed, but because we want the anti-slavery character of the Discipline, and the want the anti-slavery character of the Discipline, and the sublity of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consibility of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Consideration of the Church which will unmistak-ference. We want a General Rule which will unmistak-ference. We want a General Rule which will unmistak-ference. We want a General Rule which will consider the process of the Discipline, and the stands of the exciting associations and suggestions of American society and politics, which are ever reminding him of his sad condition and its causes. Taking it for granted, by at least one sea, from the exciting associations and suggestions of American society and politics, which are ever reminding him of his sad condition and its causes. Taking it for granted, by at least one sea, from the exciting associations and suggestions of American society and politics, which are ever reminding him of his sad condition and its causes. Taking it for granted, then, that he will return to Europe at once, and reminding him of his sad condition and its causes. Taking it for granted, then, that he will return to Europe at once, and reminding him of his sad condition and suggestions of American society and suggestions of American society and politics, which are ever reminding him of his sad condition an

ningle proposed plan.

This conclusion of the Convention was based, not so much upon the "Demonstration," published by Bro. H. Mattison, in the Herald of the 16th, as upon past expension, in the Herald of the 16th, as upon past expension. rience, and what seemed to be the impracticability in the case. You cannot enlist much zeal for what seems for the time being impossible, but men are willing to labour for a good which they can accomplish.

HOW THE OPPRESSORS DO THEIR WORK.

It is true that a great wrong once fairly inaugurated and its operations bedged round by the instruments of power is hard to be overcome—a cruel oppression once fairly in operation maintains itself in spite of the condemnation of the universal conscience and the remonstrances and opposition of those who cannot submit in silence to the outrage. With every repetition of the villang, with each fresh instance of the infliction of the wrong, our hearts are stirred within us and the victim has our sympathy, but seldom are we able to correct the evil or reform the injustice, and scarcely has the last sigh of the oppressed died away upon our ears ere we are compelled to listen to the wail of another victim. This is peculiarly the case with the infumous Fugitive Slave bill (we wil not call it law); notwithstanding the almost universal execuation with which it is regarded by all the good and in spite of its frightful inhumanity and its violation of the laws of God and man, this act is still operative in some parts of the country, in the free States, and seizes and hurries away to bondage its helpless victims, who are accused of no crime except that they love liberty and

A little more than a week since, a coloured man named Jacob Dupen was seized by the slave-hunters near Har-Jacob Dupen was seized by the slave-uniters bear flarrisburg, Pa., as a fugitive, while he was in the field ploughing. The next morning, before the usual hour, he was
taken before Judge Kane, and, on the testimony of a single witness beside the officer who arrested him, was at
once remanded into slavery. The decision had scarcely
been made when the friends of Jacob appeared in Court with counsel, who asked if it was not unusual for cases t be heard at so early an hour in the morning? Judge Kane replied that there was in fugitive slave cases often an attempt made to interfere with the execution of the law, and for that reason they should be peremptorily

Here is a simple story, but what volumes does it con-tain! A peaceful, industrious citizen, while attending to tain! A peaceful, industrious citizen, while attending to his honest employment, having committed no offence, and not even accused of any fault, is seized, as if he were a not even accused of any fault, is seized, as if he were a felon, hurried at an unseasonable hour before a prejudiced Judge, and with no opportunity allowed him for preparation, defence or possible escape, is deprived of his liberty, remanded to slavery, converted into a thing, a chattel, and subjected to all the probable and possible wrongs that slavery inflicts upon its victims. What a said commentary upon our claim to be considered the Whith the discussion is resumed in the Senate we shall limb the subjected to all the probable and possible wrongs that slavery inflicts upon its victims. What a said commentary upon our claim to be considered the What a burlesque upon our claim to be considered the limit that they are not yet committed; and if the news is confirmed by later and fuller advices, they freest nation upon earth! Thank God, the Fugitive Slave Act is abborrent to the sense of the people of Massetts, and caunot be enforced upon our soil, but in some of the free States the shame and reproach of the infernal act is still endured, and its revolting exhibitions are frequent.—Boston Bes.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

The steamship Gambia arrived at Plymouth, England, on the 11th inst., from the African coast.

The African cruisers continue their activity. Commodore Wise, on the night of the 20th of October, seized two cances full of slaves off Cabenda. Their owners intended to have conveyed them to a barracoon 50 miles northward. The steamsloop Alecto, 5, Commander James Huns, took her sixth prize into Sierra Leone on the 13th of November. The editor of the New Era says:

The prize had contrived for a considerable time to bank several of the boats of our cruisers, by which she was boarded, by showing under her fore hatch a quantity

bank several of the boats of our cruisers, by which she was boarded, by showing under her fore hatch a quantity of worthless gum in bags, and a few casks of rum and palm oil at the main hatch, to induce the belief that she was a regular trader, while these articles served effectually the purpose of hiding a slave-deck ready laid. Reliable information, however, had been received of her being fully equipped for the trade, which led to her being more closely searched and ber ultimate detention. This vessel is a perfect beauty and is nearly new, with splendid accommodations: under sail our fastest cruisers would is a perfect beauty and is nearly new, with splendid accommodations; under sail our fastest craisers would stand but a poor chance with her, aided by wind and steam; indeed, it may almost be regretted that so fine a ship should be demolished, in conformity with the act of Parliament. The Alecto also captured a fine schooner, the Clara Williams, which sailed a few days before the bark, and had just arrived. There are now lying in this port three vessels, barks, to be condemned, two being destroyed, one discharging, one being sold to-day, and one schooner just arrived. The many captures made by our cruisers of late cannot fail to discourage the inhuman monsters who persist in carrying on this barbarie traffic, however formidable may be the number of vessels embarked by them in the trade, and we heartily wish the officers of our in the trade, and we heartily wish the officers of our cruisers success in the prosecution of their humane work.

The case of the Spanish bark Conchita, Eugenio Bayona, master, seized by Her Majesty's steam vessel Firefly, George Firth Day commander, in the roadstead of Whydah, for being equipped for the slave trade, was heard in the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice on the 5th Of November, before George Skelton, Esq., Her Majesty's British Commissioner, and his excellency Colonel Hill, who represented the Spanish Commissioner, Mr. Dougan appearing as advocate for the claimants.

n advocate for the claimants.

The vessel was condemned to the Crowns of Grea The vessel was condemned to use Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, on the ground that she had on board at the time of capture upwards of 3,290 gallons of water, sufficient for 253 days for a crew of 13 persons, and 65 spare planks which were adapted for laying down a second or slave deck, no Custom House certificate having been produced, stating that these articles were intended for lawful purposes, as required by the treaty, and that none of her papers, excepting the fort pass, had been passed through the Custom House at Babia.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1827. The Portuguese claim to sovereignty over a portion of the west coast of Africa is in a fair way to be disputed by more than one European power. The claim is founde upon discoveries in 1486; but the Portuguese authorit has been nearly nominal until of late years, when it have no occasionally asserted. There is a Governor resider been occasionally asserted. There is a troversor resident at a station on the coast, and he has a small naval force and a body of marines under his command. The British Government have disputed the claim, and some time ago sent a force to the Congo, and expelled a body of Portuguese marines. The French Government now disputes it, and persists in purchasing slaves on the Congo river for apprenticeship in the French West Indies. The Portuguese Chargements has undertaken to drive of the French.

eighty-gun aquadron on the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade is found to be useless; at least, so far as our part of the engagement is concerned. A withdrawal of the squadron is strenuously advocated by somedrawal of the squadron is strenuously advocated by somethe aquadron should consist of swift steamers. The the squadron should consist of swift steamers. The British cruisers have lately captured or run asbore several American slavers. The United States vessel-of-war, the Dale, has seized one in the Congo river, and sent her bome. We shall see whether it will be possible to enforce the laws in this case, against her owners, officers and errew.

MR. SUMNER AND THE SENATORSHIP. From The Springfield Republican.

Though there is no official announcement of the fact, we presume it to be settled that Mr. Sumner will absent himself from public life for another year, and spend it intertrement and travel abroad. If his health is to be reretirement and travel abroad. If his health is to be re-tored, nay, if his life is to be preserved, he must be sepa-rated, by at least one sea, from the exciting associations and suggestions of American society and politics, which are ever reminding him of his sad condition and its causes. ablity of a repeal by a bare majority of a General Conference. We want a General Rule which will unmistakably proscribe all alavery, so that if the Church should ably proscribe all alavery, so that if the Church should core backside, and the leaven of iniquity, in the form of ever backside, and the leaven of iniquity, in the form of ever backside, and the leaven of iniquity, in the form of the possible for one-fourth of the ministers to prevent the admission of slaveholders.

To get slavery out of the Church by a just process of legislation is the first thing to be sought. The changing of the General Rule in 1860 was thought to be an uncertain matter. To change the chapter so as to exclude all slaveholders, and remove such as are now in it from the Church, is possible. There are, perhaps, anti-slavery men enough in the different Conferences to change the Rule; but it is probable they would not unite on any single proposed plan.

This conclusion of the Gonvention was based, not so much upon the "Demonstration," published by Bro. H. Mattison, in the Herald of the 16th, as upon past experience, and what seemed to be the impracticability in the

sibly no important divisions which the single vote he represents could change. No, we trust no one will connect or expect Mr. Somner to resign; but that he will go abroad again with every confidence in the good faith and interest of Massachusetts; holding still her commission as Senator, and feeling that her honours await his return; that her people watch his fortunes with both a personal and a public interest, and that, as they identified themselves with the outrage inflicted upon him, they will associate themselves officially with his painful struggles, on land and by sea, to overcome its terrible effects.

We cannot doubt these are the common sentiments of our people. Nor that the speculations of an immediate

our people. Nor that the speculations of an immediate resignation, and the election of Mr. Banks to the vacancy, have no foundation in any general or even personal wish-that they may be realized. Mr. Banks has assumed responsi-bilities at home which he is eager to discharge, for which he has sacrificed, under the circumstances, as high and honourable and certainly more influential a position, than that of Senator, and which cannot now be transferred to ther shoulders, either with bonour to himself or useful meso to the State. He should, and we believe will, thank no man for inviting his ambition to other responsibilities, at least for the present.

A Boston correspondent of The Beening Post says:

"Yesterday I had the pleasure of learning from Senator Summer's own lips that he has no intention of resigning his seat in the Senate. There is not a man in Massachusetts, with heart and head enough to fill Mr. Summer's place, who does not earnestly wish that he may retain it, though he should not speak another word in it. They would as soon level Bunker Hill because that is silent. His history talks. He received letters from South Carolina warning him that the 'honour' of that chivalric State warning him that the 'bonour' of that chivalric State would require her sons to shed more of his blood if he ook his sent at this session."

The Boston correspondent of The Times says:

"Mr. Sumner will not resign, Gen. Wilson tells me, but will attend in his place as closely as possible, and to the extent that his health will permit."

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN WASHINGTON. Correspondence of The Times,

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

In the midst of the fillibuster excitement we have another element turning up to plague the Administration and accumulate its embarrassments. "Extremes meet," and Nicaragua at one end and Kansas at the other rush

on us with startling events at the same instant.

The intelligence that the Constitution of Kansas ha vill yindicate my declaration that politicians are not pre-pared to rash directly into the jaws of certain destruction The two new Senators from Minnesota just elected are of he Douglas school of politicians, and will follow his lead

n opposition to the Lecompton fraud.

On the other hand the Southern men who have berete ore been a little backward in the fight, fearing that the Cansas Constitution would come here with the slavery clause ont, will now become active and earnest in the support of the Administration policy—and the real struggl will hereafter be carried on with a purpose. Southermen are much elated with the Kansas news—but they give the Administration no thanks, being satisfied that the President sent agents to Kansas to induce the people, as a

natter of policy, to vote down the slavery article. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1857. After the letters of the Cabinet to the Philadelphia meeting, there can be no further doubt of the President's full and complete recognition of the Lecompton Constitution, and of the Intention of the Administration to make it a strict test of political orthodoxy. This purpose was foreshadowed through The Usion several days ago, and it news officially averaged in a manner and form which is now officially avowed in a manner and form which admits of no possible misapprehension. The guarded phrases of the Message, which were employed to serve a given purpose, are no longer used, and the mask is at last thrown off, so that none but the wilfully blind can hereafter be deceived. The next move will be to carry out practically the suggestion contained in Acting-Governor Denver's inaugural, in which he declares that though the late Lecompton election may have gone for slavery by default, the refusal of the Free State men to vote will not impair the validity of the result. This is to be the ground of the South, when the Constitution comes here, even if the election of Monday next shall vote it down four to one. The majority are to be treated as a faction, while the minority are to be welcomed as the very exclusive expo nents of the popular will. The issue is getting made up fast, and in a form more trying to the nerves of the Northern wing than has yet been assumed. We shall see where they find anthority for the last definition of Popular lar Sovereignty when the acrew is turned on the Lecompton swindle, made even more infamous by a repetition of the glaring frauds which Gov. Walker stigmatized with such unqualified reproach. There is a point when endurance ceases to be a virtue, and it has at last been reached.

Correspondence of The Herald.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1858.
Sidney Smith being once saked how Lord Broughan
prepared himself for his Parliamentary campaign, replied
that he was "eating raw meat, drinking oil of vitriol, and that he was "cating raw meat, drinking oil of vitriol, and spending all his spare time with the tigers in the Zoological Gardena." These were terrible preparations; and it is hoped that Judge Douglas will not imitate the example set him by Lord Brougham, and thus strike terror into the Senate on his return to Washington. As matters now stand, he has not yet a corporal's guard in either House to do his bidding, and he must either capitulate to the Administration forces or seek "aid and comfort" from the consistion.

Administration in the second of the opposition.

The Lecompton Constitution is expected here every day; and, no other legal act being submitted to Congress, action will be had on it without further delay. As things stand there will be no difficulty in admitting Kansas, and to objection afterwards to let the people of Kansas do that they please, without troubling Congress or the Union It six months from the admission of Kansas as a State, the Free State men will have everything their own way, and the actors in the farce will slink from the stage when the andieuce shall have retired which applanded them. There will be no more play in the play, and no more tears for fleequa and her dream of fire and destruction. There is a majority of six for admitting Kansas under the Constitution, in the Senate and a working ntion, in the Senate, and a working majority in the House

Government has undertaken to drive off the French elavers by force, and to capture and condemn the American slavers. We shall hear more of the matter ere long. Will the British Government support the French in opposition to the interference of Portugal? If sincere in the intention to suppress the slave trade, she may. The Portnguese have seized upon American vessels found engaged in the slave trade within her jurisdiction. This Government will not, probably, make it a subject of complaint.

The French apprentice contract has, according the suppression of the

engaged in the slave trade within her jurisdiction. This plants.

The French apprentice contract has, according to all accounts, given a fresh impulse to the African slave trade. Under one contract with the Government twenty thousand negroes are to be delivered in the French West Indies within three years. These islands will, by this supply of involuntary labour, be restored to their former prosperity and productiveness, and their planters will be rencibed. Whether England will adopt the same policy, enriched. Whether England will adopt the same policy, it remains to be seen. But it would now appear that the slave trade is restored to its pristine vigour, and is prosecuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The slave trade is restored to its pristine vigour, and is prosecuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and less hazard than usual. The cuted with more profit and majesty, are pledged against that Lecompton affair, in whatever shape it may be proceed. The very name stinks in their nostrils. It is useless at this day to patch up compromises. The

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The Kansas policy has been definitely determined upon The Lecompton Constitution is to be forced through On gress, if possible. The President is singularly irritable upon the subject; he regards it as a personal project, an will not tolerate any doubt upon its justness or expedency. He was deceived into the belief that the pro-slavery clause would be voted out, but, now the South have outwitted him, he is too fully committed to them the retract if he would. He makes it a personal context if he would. He makes it a personal context if he would have received an intimation that this or intrinsic have received an intimation that this or intrinsic wavering have received an intimation that this or intrinsic have not in the propose the president. Brown, of Mississippi, opens for the South, and President. President. Brown, of Mississippi, opens for the South, and Douglas is ready to meet him and all his friends. He returns from New York full of confidence from what he as seen there that he will be fully sustained, and he will which he has here and among the people, and which the whole power of the Administration cannot weaken, aor even prevent increasing.

Most of the members have already returned, and Con-

gress will be ready immediately to consider the grave questions which will at once be presented before them.

Correspondence of The Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. Senator Pugh's Kansas project meets with disfavour

among the Southerners, as inviting intervention. It will not be accepted by Douglas and his friends.

FILLIBUSTERISM AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Richmond Enquirer WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1857.

General Walker, having been discharged from custody by Marshal Rynders after he was told the Administration could not consider him a prisoner, will now in tration could not commer him a prisoner, will now turn make his complaints and demand redress. If his sei ure was illegal, the Government is undoubtedly bound pay expenses and make full indemnity. This of effected by dollars and cents; but General Walkers dollars and cents will not cover the injury done in a claims that the United States shall send himself and imback whence they were taken, and reboist the Nics guan flag, and cause it to be sainted by the United Sta ships-of-war. Such are the filibuster's demand; but it remains to be seen how far they will be complied with by the Government. Walker will set about making prepara-tions for another departure. He is in fine spirits, and says that the combined powers of the Government may delay the accomplishment of his purpose, but canno defeat it. Great excitement prevails among Souther members of Congress, with whom General Walker's room are constantly crowded. They promise us something definite on the Neutrality laws so soon as Congress shall

Special Despatch to The Richmond South.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31. WARHNOTON, THURMAY, I.e. St.,

The Administration is anxious to escape its responsibility for Walker's capture. It is publishing the general
orders issued to the Home Squadron, but the fact is care
fully concealed that particular instructions had been comment
cated, a portion of which was to the effect that the expedition, if is escaped interception on the sea, might be coptared while debark-ing. Walker has no hope of being reinstated in Nicara-gua by this Government. He will prefer a claim of indemnity to Congress for about a million of dollars. He says that he will await events before proceeding south-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Times. WARMINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

The tone of the Administration relative to Commodore aulding is materially modified. Captain Engle has The tone of the Administration relative to Commodore Paulding is materially modified. Captain Eogle has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his treatment of the commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his treatment of the commodore Paulding with probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his treatment of the commodore with the c

out conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of Paulding's act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed nor theoretically susmide to rigidly enforce our neutrality laws.

Senstor Douglas has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of Walker.

Correspondence of The Pennsylvania Inquirer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1858. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.
From what I can learn to day, I am of the oplicion that Capt. Uriah P. Levy is to be sent out immediately to take command of the Guif Squadrou, thereby succeeding commodore Paulding, who is undoubtedly to be recalled. The Department, it appears, cannot resist the Southern pressure upon it, and a brave and gallant officer is to be ordered home, virtually in diagrace, because he carried out what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions, and was anywars that the Government meant any less than Minister to Central America, and known by the President when he appointed him to be the avoned friend of Wulker, may, and probably will, aid him in maintaining his position. Walker, it is understood, declares it to be his intention to demand of our Government to be thus reinstated in the position from which he was taken. If he does, my word for it, his request will be acceded to; for I am satisfied that the Government is just weak enough to do any silly thing, in the bresent emergency, in order to conciliate the feeling of he South. As for Com. Paulding, he will have his reward

n the grateful accountry.

minded people of his country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1858. the grateful acknowledgments of the honest, right-I mentioned in one of my late letters the rumour that Capt. Levy would probably be ordered to the command of the squadron now under the orders of Com. Paulding, if the Government should decide to recall the latter officer. have since had an interview with Capt. Levy, and found nim much pained at the possibility of such an event. He authorised me to say that such are his relations to Com.

This betrays the most noble and delicate sense of honou on the part of Capt. Levy, and I record it with the atmost pleasure. There are very few, either in public or private ife, who would make such a sacrifice under such circum

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Washington, January 3, 1858.

The present which the Administration has received, in the shape of General Walker, is not received with entire thankfulness. It seems to know as little what to do with thankfulness. It seems to know as little what to do with him, now they have brought him here, as the man did with the elephant which he had drawn. Gen. Cass and Secretary Toncey drop him like a hot coal, and he is left to burn a hole into Congress, if he can. His demands are, at first, very moderate. He merely asks to be indemnified for all loss and expense, which he estimates, I am told, at the modest figure of \$150,000, and to be returned to Nicaragua with his men and arms in a government ship, which shall salute his flag there. Some members, I am told, are going to sustain this demand, and the question will come up in Congress at once. Meanwhile he remains at Brown's Hotel, with his famous "gray eye" watching the chances, and ready at any moment to slip off to join Henningsen, who has gone South to superintend the the chances, and ready at any moment of any on to join the movement of British arms in departure of some new expedition. He is visited by the notables of the city, and is treated in every respect as a most worthy and respectable citizen. I hear that he was serenaded last evening. Kidd and Lafitte lived a generation or two too soon. Their qualities would be better accordinate of the movement of British arms in China has been stayed by the Sepoy insurrection in India; but it has only been interrupted, not broken up. That insurrection, with all its horrible concomitants of oppreciated now.

The Administration offers to excuse Com. Paulding for

The report that Mr. Douglas is intending to lead off in defence of Fillibuster Walker is not true. I understand that that gentleman means to hold the Administration responsible for not executing the laws of the United States against fillibustering within its jurisdiction, viz., one marine league from the shore of the United States, that when it went beyond that distance it violated into that when it went beyond that distance it violated inter national law. He is not prepared to condemn Commodore Paulding until it is clearly known what instructions that

Correspondence of The Tribune Washington, Dec. 31, 1857.

The Administration is not now like the ass of the logirians, dying of want between two equally-attractive stacks of hay; it is rather like a more natural and possible as en two goads, and the most urgent of the two drives Walker, the buccaneer, is to be let off without a trial.

pecause taken upon neutral territory. Com. Paulding-dready a very promising Presidential candidate—is to tacitly rebuked. "They manage these things better tly rebuked. "They manage these things better nee," and elsewhere; in fact, anywhere better han

in France," and elsewhere; in fact, anywhere better han at Washington.

All things tend to the reopening of the slave trade. If Washer and his piratical crew cannot be taken at Punta Arenas, neither can freshly-imported African negroes be taken off. The precedent must be established for the buccaneers, so that when these same buccaneers become slave-drivers, they may enjoy its immunities.

A temporizing President, elected by the South, must yield to the South; and the South now believes that they have a man who will not only aid them in the extension of slave territory, but will provide the necessary stimulus and motive for converting Punta Arenas into a barratoon for all the South-Western States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1858. Washington, Jan. 3, 1936.
If the friends of fillibuster Walker are permitted to nave their own way to-morrow, they will bring in resolutions arraigning Captain Paulding, and perhaps take a lash at the Message besides. The more prudent of the Southern men are disinclined to any rash demonstration, players.

A reserve a call from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. dash at the Message besides. The mere prudent of the Sonthern men are disinclined to any rash demonstration, and prefer a call from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which will enable the President to lay the whole case before the House, with whatever justification he may propose. They know very well, for the assurance has been given in a tangible form, that the Administration and the ultra interest in the South are only separated by a matter of form—that both aim at the same end, but seek to accomplish it in different modes. The extremists are for repeal of the Neutrality laws, expeditions and conquest. Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, is for diplomacy, discretion and acquisition. A time may come when it will be convenient to find a cause for quarrel, and, to prepare the way for that contingency, professions of hostility to unlawful crusades may be useful now. Let every careful observer stick a pin in that point of the Message which refers to our relations with Spain, in order to appreciate the force of this suggestion.

Cuba is the great object of ambition with the President, and he does not affect concealment in contemplating that

and he does not affect concealment in contemplating that acquisition as the means by which his name is to be transmitted to history. But he differs wholly with those who think that the benign and civilizing influence of slavery may be extended by fillibustering expeditions. Experence has shown him the peril of such a policy, beside disclosing a chapter of consequences to be entailed in attempting to apply it on the scale which reckless adventurers would undertake. Hence he is not willing to risk even a remote chance for Cuba by encouraging a desperate and hazardous enterprise against Nicaragua. And in this view he is sustained by the more sagacious managers of the South.

anagers of the South.
While it is true that the arrest of Walker has ex-While it is true that the arrest of Walker has excited a strong feeling of mingled sympathy and resentment here, that feeling is rather identified with the cause than with the man. Leading Southern members are free to condemn his qualifications, and quite willing to see the mantle which he has assumed transferred to more competent shoulders. They openly question his civil capacity and his military attainments to conduct such an andertaking, and believe it to have been damaged by his intrusive championship. Accident has given him temporary consequence, of which he will be divested as soon as the flurry has passed, and that will be whenever his claim for indemnity comes to be overhauled and the test applied.

Mr. Douglas is prepared to take decisive ground against the Administration on the Nicaragua affair, contending even that an arrest on the high seas would have been illegal, and that power was limited to the jurisdiction of

Judge Black is writing an opinion for the President aining the adverse view.

Correspondence of The Herald. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1858.

The Cabinet had a prolonged sitting to-day on affairs elating to Gen. Walker, Nicaragua, and the conduct of com. Paulding in the arrest of the fillibusters. The Cabi net is firm in the position it has already taken with regard to these matters. While it will not sustain any of its agents in any irregularity or mistakes they may have made in the execution of a paramount duty, it is disposed to forgive those for the sake of the principle involved, and on account of the policy it has laid down with regard to Central America.

Gen. Walker has written a letter to the President, is

which he claims that he has never violated the laws of the United States, and that officers of this Governmen vill then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore with- be by a constant and continual succession of illegal and

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT-WITHOUT COMPROMISE

MEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

out what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions, and was unaware that the Government menat any less than it said in his orders. Perhaps, if Humphrey Marshall succeeds in carrying his threatened resolution through Congress, Capt. Levy will have the honour of carrying back with him the distinguished fillibuster Walker, and depositing him in triumph on the soil from which he was taken by his predecessor. Once there again, Gen. Lamar, as new neglect this next summons to pay a just debt, energy of free labour would soon restore proposity the form of the severing of one of the bonds that bind the fiving North to the dead South, and hasten the day of the final separation which we call their particular attention. A similar bill must come, unless prevented by emancipation. It would be felt at first deeply by the North, but the recuperative to those who may be a them. ALL subscribers to THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, in which has been very frequently asked for within the and compel either liberation or ruin to the South. Then against the anti-slavery advocates of being sowers. past few months. And the names of those who are still the North will be called upon to pay for the inevitable

Subscribers in the EASTERN and MIDDLE STATES, also in arrears, will receive a similar reminder with their next week's paper; which will also be once repeated, if neces sary, before the FIRST of FEBRUARY, when the paper will be stopped if the bills are still unpaid.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

THE year which has just taken its flight has been full of history. Especially in the East and in the West. The authorized me to say that such are his relations to com.
Paulding, and so high an esteem does he place upon that
officer, both socially and professionally, that were such
command tendered to him, he would feel compelled to
request that some other officer might be selected, rather
than be placed in such an attitude toward his old friend the civilized world. The entanglements of England, especially, with the first-named power have been so far untwisted as to leave affairs there pretty much as they were before the speck of war appeared on that horizon In China, matters are far from being adjusted, and the interruption of commerce in the Southern provinces may be only the prelude to a war with a nation which the English themselves have taught how to fight, of which it would be as vain to calculate the results as it would have been a hundred years ago to foresee the consequence of Clives' victory at Plassy. A new India may be des tined yet to be found in the Celestial Empire, with effects on the civilization and development of the races that inhabit the earth, and of the earth itself, which seem fantastic day-dreams now-but not more so than the fairytale of the British sway in India would have done to the generation contemporary with Chatham and Wolfe, a century since.

harharity on the one hand and of vengeance on the other baying done what he was instructed to do, and he is amply required to continue to take the responsibility of than it has ever held in India. The new strength which what he did, and thus, perhaps, divert the abuse and condemnation of the South from the Administration to himself. Some wag says that the troubles of the Administration must have nigger in them in some way; it is niggers in Kansas, and then Nigger-agua.

JANUARY 5, 1858.

January 5, 1858. will put the British power on a new and surer footing appression, and the opportunity which it will afford the parts of the globe, our own included. We do not enter nto the merits of the China or India questions here We merely accept the facts as they are added to the roll of history and see what logical or moral consequence may be deduced from them. And we believe that effects most seriously affecting ourselves may well be expected to proceed from the establishment of British rule in India, and its influence, if not its control, in China -effects which may, perhaps not remotely, touch that institution of our own which is the mainspring of all the rest. And to this the great commercial distemper which has spread with such epidemic rage from the Western coast of the Atlantic to the Eastern, and which is another of the signs by which the year just vanished will be long emembered, may give direction and energy. There can be little question of the fact that the thread

chich the Destinies of Anglo-Saxon races twine upon their distaff is made of Cotton. This is the real electric cord that binds the Mother and the Daughter countries together, and which makes their prosperities thrill to this the Cotton Interest is of far less value, in dollars and cents, than many other industries; that, when added to all the other productions of the slave States, it does not reach, by more than three millions, to the value of the hay-erop of the North. But, being the chief article of export, by which the debts of the country are liquidated, a kind of international currency, it assumes a gravity and The South, at present represented by Walker as its true exponent, will insult the Administration by demanding to be replaced—in the person of the buccaneer and his bloodhounds—upon Nicaraguan soil. The South, supporting, defending and applauding Walker, thus quietly licks and splits upon the Federal Government.

You of the North cannot form a true estimate of the state of the sta

terity can avoid it. Therefore, it is useless to try plasters fervour and enthusiasm with which buccaneerism, as a means of extending and perpetuating negro and other forms of slavery, has been adopted by the half million of slave extension. Thus Texas was allowed to be devoured slave extension, and we fear that not merely Nicaslaveholders who elected James Buchanan. ragua, but Cuba herself, may drop into our mouths, as soon as they are ripe enough, without serious European

> germinate by the hands of slaves, cannot be gratifying to the nation which has led the van of attack upon the slave trade and upon slavery itself. Nor yet that its vast commercial wealth is so inevitably connected with the condition of things in this country that a financial earthquake here makes the towers and pinnacles of its glory totter and fall. The necessity of a new Declaration of Independence of the Mother Country, this time, from its subjection to the American Cotton Market, must force itself on the self-interest and the self-respect of the English people And now the opportunity for beginning this Revolution offers itself too plainly to be mistaken. The English Parliament is soon to have absolute control of all India, and a prevailing influence over China. Both these vast countries are cotton-growing ones. The capacity of British India for the illimitable extension of this culture was demonstrated near twenty years ago, by the British India Society speaking through George Thompson. The price of labour is incomparably less than that of our slaves. It will not take many years, after the British Government has seriously taken hold of the experiment

to see it in the full tide of success.

The failure of the attempt at Cotton Culture by the Society just mentioned was owing to the indifference, if not the hostility, of the governing influences in India, at that time. The East India Company, controlled by a body of London merchants, were not disposed to favour any new thing which came athwart the regular course of their red-taperies. They were doing very well, as they were; and as long as dividends were paid as usual, they saw no particular advantage in a material change of routine, either as matter of amslioration for the natives or of policy for the empire. This state of feeling, we apprehend, will pass away as the star of Yorkshire and apprehend, will pass away as the star of Yorkshire and control of the con apprehend, will pass away as the star of Yorkshire and Lancashire rises upon the setting of that of Lendenhall treet. The manufacturing interest holds the balance of power in the Commons, and bas waxed great enough to demand even a representation in the Lords. We may be sure that, when the control of India passes from the Directors' parlour to the floor of the House of Commons, a new face will be put upon matters there. Let the latest and realth of Great Britain be directed to the demands of Northern instead of Northern in the Second of the North, would it have been possible for a sist entirely the force of the social influences under we had there been nurtured? We should have been possible for a sist entirely the force of the social influences under the proper and innocent thing. We could hardly have a proper and innocent thing. We could hardly have a proper and innocent thing. And because we so looked against the force of social influences and carly tracking. power and wealth of Great Britain be directed to the development of the Cotton Culture in India by the proper incouragement of its growth and by the opening of Railways to the sea coast, and a mighty change will be come over the day-dreams of the slaveholders. When Cotton can be delivered by the way of Bombay and the Isthmus of Suez, or even by the Cape of Good Hope, at six cents a pound, there will be a voice of wailing and lamentation in all the slave-markets of the South—but a wail of the masters, and not, as now, of the slaves.

and damning to the south of the slave considerations ought to awaken the three deep commiseration for our Southern brether restrain us from using in reference to them the large of bitter and coarse inventive. He expressed re-

We are well aware that it is not Cotton that supports davery in this country. It is not the wealth that the slaves produce, but the power which we have consented their masters shall have over ourselves because of that ownership, that creates the strength of the Slave Interest. Ambition, rather than avarice, is the vital principle of slaveholding. Slavery will not die even of the withdrawal of that on which it feeds, at once. It will draw its sustenance out of us long after that is withdrawn. But Labour will have an immediate effect on the commercial classes of the North. It would produce an emancipation second only to that of Great Britain herself, and would the diminution of the exportable values created by Slave shake seriously the loyalty of Wall street, and State deliverance, and, with the long habit of sufferance, she will probably consent to the unjust demand. We cannot foresee precisely how these things are to come to pass but they are on the way, if not at the door.

REMOVAL OF LORING.

THE pro-slavery conservatives of Massachsetts will exert themselves to the utmost to defeat the effort for the emoval of Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Probate Judge, which he holds in defiance of a law of the State; and we fear that they will have the aid of no inconsiderable portion of the Republican party. Everything depends, doubtless, upon the Legislature, as Gov. Banks, whatever may be his private wishes in the matter, will hardly dare to resist the measure if it shall pass that body. The Boston correspondent of The Herald anticipates a

severe struggle. He says: "The question that most threatens to disturb the Banks party is that of Judge Loring's removal from the Probate Court of this county. The Judge is a United States Commissioner, and catches runaway slaves in an uncommonly skilful manner. He can safely be commended to any Southern gentleman who thinks of visiting us in search of that kind of property which well-are the can be commended. hat kind of property which makes wings of its feet and lies away. One of his warrants has never been known to fail. The ultrs Republicans have for years argued that if he will hold his Commissionership, he should not be allowed to hold his Judgeship, and that if he loves law so well, he should be treated to a touch of its "higher" qualities. Twice they have succeeded in getting the facilitative to uses resolves requesting Commissioners. qualities. Twice they have succeeded in getting the Legislature to pass resolves requesting Governor Gardner to remove him from the State office he holds; but on each occasion the Governor was so unkind as to say to them nay. The conservative Republicans, and all the Boston papers that supported Mr. Banks at the last election, have a strong desire that the subject shall be allowed to sleep over the ensuing session; but they will not be let off so easily, though Mr. Banks is of their determination. Were there no other way of getting it before the Lagisla. Were there no other way of getting it before the Legisla-ture, Messrs. Garrison, Phillips & Co, would see to its eing brought there. They are after the Judge as the volves go after horse-fiesh,

With their long gallop, which can tire The hound's deep hate, the hunter's fire;

The bound's deep hate, the bunter's fire; and mean not to leave him. They will get up petitions for his removal, if they shall see him favoured by the ruling party, and so force it to show its hand. If the Legislature should ask his removal, then Mr. Banks will be very delicately placed; for if he should comply, he would offend the Whig portion of the Republicans; and if he should not, he would equally offend the Free Soil portion of his party. The former are the more numerous, the latter the more determined and energetic portion of his supporters. It is expected the Legislature will refuse to ask the Governor to remove the Judge, and so save him the necessity of choosing between two unpleasant courses. The Democratic members of the House are relied upon to help the Governor, in this case, against the demands of the more lowering members of his own party. Perhaps they may not be found so obsequious as they are relied upon being. By absenting themselves from the House on the taking of the vote, they would compel half the Republican members to declare virtually that heretofore they had been persecuting the Judge only because in that way they could best annoy Gov. Gardner."

CONVENTION IN VERHONT .- A call for an Anti-Slavery Convention, to be held at West Randolph, Vt., on the 26th and 27th inst, will be found in our columns this week. Earnest anti-slavery men, of whatever phase of sentiment, are invited to attend. It is significant of the state of public sentiment in Vermont, that the first name appended to this call is that of the Governor of the State. the Hon. Ryland Fletcher. We doubt if there is another Governor in the Union who would sign such a call. We hope the Convention may be largely attended, and that a widely beneficent influence may be exerted thereby. Vermont, of all the free States, is the least tempted to swerve from the principles of freedom, but her anti-slavery is, same truth of good or of evil fortune. It is very true that we fear, hereditary and sentimental rather than vital and uncompromising. The people there need to be aroused from the lethargic self-complacency induced by political and sectarian appliances, and made to see and feel their criminal responsibility for slavery through their connection with the Union. The Convention, we presume, will not be a partisan one, in any sense, but we hope the doctrines of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ORANGE ORANGE, Essex Co., N. J., Dec. 28, 1 Four anti-slavery meetings, in continue series in the surroundings of New York," were helplace last week. The first, on Tuesday evening. of whom spoke earnest and stirring words to a on the subject of American slavery. The Orange Now, this state of dependence is one that must be galling to the just and natural pride of the British nation. To feel that the roots of its prosperity are planted in South Carolina and Alabama, and made to grow and

says, in relation to this meeting, "Slaveholde natized as thieves and murderers, and slavely the sum of all villanies'; the political par enounced, especially the Republican party; enominations were severely censured, part Old School Presbyterian organization. The adn tion of the Lord's Supper by a reverend slavehor expatiated upon in no measured terms. * . . the views expressed were of the most ultra ch In these strictures upon the meeting, the Journal speakers to conceal or to compromise; and althwas the first thorough anti-slavery meeting eva-Orange, the audience, which was large and con an intelligent class of persons, furnished evid deep interest in the subject by the very attenti that was given to the speakers.

On Wednesday evening, the meeting was address Susan B. Anthony, Oliver Johnson and Mr. The New York. The Journal says, "the Republicant and the Constitution suffered wholesale denue It follows, therefore, that the gospel of anti-sian freely preached. As free discussion is the corner the whole anti-slavery movement, it was announced in these meetings the platform was free, and of opposite views were invited to come forward was made for the Rev. B. F. Barrett, of the Swi gien denomination, who promptly stepped upon a form. The Journal says:

all slavenouvers have said to category with oriminals—with thieves, robbers, pirates and m and teach our children to regard them in this asked, was it the fault of our Southern brethren were born amidst Southern instead of Northe garding it thus. And because we so looked upon it be right, in the sight of Heaven, for others to cl it be right, in the again of theaven, for others to che ize us as thieves and murderers? Would it be they did? Much as he sympathized with the p and much wronged negro, he felt from the bottom heart that their white masters were most to be because the *spiritual* influences of slavery—its effective in the same of the

hearing disunion sentiments so openly arowed platform, and briefly alluded to the multitude of h platform, and briefly alluded to the multitude of bles which we all enjoy under the glorions Constitution our country, which he thought should be held in the and love by us all, and which he believed was a meant to be, and, rightly interpreted, is not, the friend foster-mother of slavery. He vindicated the Reparty, declaring it to be the true conservative pur the country, the true Union party, the true mational constitutional party—holding fast the democracy Washington and Jefferson; resolutely and firmly resolutely and firmly resolutely and firmly resoluted to the suppression of the Slave Power: granting and the congruence of the Slave Power: granting and the suppression of the Slave Power: granting and the suppr the encroachments of the Slave Power; granting South its just, constitutional rights and no more; rate the fury and correct the folly of both extreme to reestablish order, peace and fraternal Union at country upon the basis of strict justice and of country upon the basis

"Mr. Barrett's remarks were loadly applead a

Mr. Barrett was followed by Oliver Johnson in a charitable in their denunciation of the sin of

unto you Scribes, Pharisees and Hypocrites, how in you escape the damnation of hell," while to the pure and repentant sinner he was full of kindness and He always rebuked sin with an earnestness that mit a terror to evil-doers.

Mr. Tilton followed with persuasive words of trais eloquence. The deep earnestness of his speech was admiration of the audience, many of whom express

strong desire to hear him again. On Christmas night—Friday evening—the meeting addressed by Susan B. Anthony and Oliver James A large and attentive audience attested the deep will

reasing interest that was felt in these meetings. On Saturday evening the meeting was opened appropriate singing, by some friends who kindly secred for the occasion; after which, that able, elegan and long-tried advocate of the slave, Charles C. Berief spoke fully two hours, to a delighted audiesce, (though not so numerous as on the previous evening

account of a snow storm) was deeply interested in argument. At the close thereof, Rev. B. F. Barrett called upon by the audience, when he arose and achie ledged that he had been so completely magnetized by the eloquent speaker that he felt as though his speaker were entirely with him; but he must object to Mr. Burleigh's inferences. Mr. Burleigh replied to these objections, and Mr.

rett was finally brought into quarters so close acknowledged that he would dodge in some way to exact requisitions of the Constitution with regard to the saving measure of capturing and returning to runaway slaves. Mr. Burleigh was earnestly adicine name a time when all who were present, and say were absent, might have the pleasure of hearing gain on this important subject in Orange. In conclusion, it may be proper to remark that University

is decidedly a religious community. There are churches, the ministers of four of which were with notices of these meetings and asked to read their congregations. I believe all refused, the professed an interest in anti-slavery nterest is of that ened by these meetings will aro no communion with a slaveholding Church. series of meetings is called for in this place, and the promise of Lucy Stone and Rev. Antoinette

Blackwell to take part therein. Financially but little was done at these The two first were free, about eight dollars being lected in the audience. At the remaining two, a of 5 cents admission being made at the door, a amount was collected to defray all expenses.

Yours for the cause,

RECEIPTS OF THE BAZAAR. - The Liberator info the receipts of the National Anti-Slavery Basi

will all respond to these words of The Libera will all respond to these words of The Lord "And now, from an overflowing heart, if generous donors at home and across the whose cooperation and kindness the Bazan ally provided with rare, beautiful and use Thanks to all those ladies who presided at the state of th

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA CORV risburg on Tuesday. The Democrats, having a nin both houses, elected their officers without different control of the Caracan and the Caracan a

THE Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLIVERY SOCIETY Will be held in Boston, on Thursday and FRIDAY, Jan. 28th and 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. A strong array of speakers, as usual, may be expected on the occasion.

In view of the absolute control of the National Govern ment, in all its departments, by the Slave Power—of the ment, in an income of the South, through the agency of the piratical Walker, for the purpose of a vast extension the phranes of the accursed slave system into new territories—the of the actioned subjugation and fearful situation of Kansasthe brutal and monstrous decision of the U.S. Suprem Court in the Dred Scott case, whereby the entire coloured Court to de Massachusetts are denied to have any rights pepulation of the United States—the official declaration of Mr. Bachanan, that slaveholders are as much entitled to Mr. Backers in any of the Territories as any other property and the revolting and startling doctrines avowed by the South, in regard to free institutions—the friends of freedom are summoned to rally, at this annual gathering in numbers, and with a spirit and zeal, commensurate with the importance and solemnity of the crisis. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

R. F. WALLCUY, Secretary. MEMOIR OF OYRUS PIRRCE.

We have received from our friend, SAMUEL J. MAY, 8 copy of his Memoir of CYBUS PIERCE, the first Principal of the first State Normal School in the United States. The Memoir first appeared in Barnard's American Journal of Lincoles. The subject is widely known and highly seemed by the friends of Education, especially in Mas-

pachasetle, and Mr. May was the man best qualified to pay a just tribute to his character. Few men have even realered more valuable service to the cause of Education than Mr. Pierce. He devoted himself to the work of teaching in a spirit alike comprehensive and philanthropic. and his professional labours were attended by a remarkable degree of success. The best evidence that he purged his work in no narrow spirit is found in the fact that he was an earnest and outspoken Abolitionist even in the years when the avowal of his honest sentiments not only cadasgered his popularity as a teacher, but subjected him to public odium. This feature of his character was not ignored by Mr. May in the preparation of his Memoir, tat the editor of the Journal of Education struck therefrom the passage in which it was referred to. This instance of Herary expurgation is diagraceful to Mr. Barnard and a proof of the degrading subserviency of the North to the Stave Power. The expurgated passage was sent by Mr.

train, at which time all the members are earnestly restempt, made by the agent of a slaveholder, aided by
certain cfficials of the General Government, to get potant of Boston, but claimed as property by a man in one
of our Southern States. This appearance, in their very
midst, of the ruthless hand of tyranny was more than
the people of the Old Bay State, at that time, could tolerate. The public indignation borst into a flame that

The determinant of the Southern
train, at which time all the members are carnestly requested to be present. Addresses by invited, distinguished
speakers, whose names will be duly announced, will be
delivered on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday,
in call the property by a man in one
of our Southern States. This appearance, in their very
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the public indignation borst into a flame that

OONGRESS.

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The and probably use fallened as property by a man if one of our southern States. This appearance, in their very midst, of the rethless hand of tyranay was more than and probably during the sensions of Wednesday.

CONORESS*

CONORESS

CONORESS*

CONORESS

**CONOR we have no room here for any sketch of the proceed-

tars had upon the appearance of that mammoth petition in front of the indomitable Hero of Quincy. Suffice it In the indomitable Hero of Quincy. Suffice it the documents shall be obtained.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont introduced a bill to punish the face, as Mr. Pierce did, the malignant sneers, the abusive language, the threats of personal violence, which were so that day upon the floor of Congress. Yet he returned than his mission seemingly unconscious that he had been the documents shall be obtained.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont introduced a bill to punish the practice of pelygamy in the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes. He moved its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Jones (Adm.) of Tennessee, wished to know whether the bill applied to the District of Columbia. The reason assigned for omitting this passage was-

want of room! The excuse is as contemptible as the act tories (laughter).

As excellent likeness of Mr. Pierce accompanies the Memoly.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

of facts. Even the President of the after having pledged himself, as the party had pledged themselves, that no Constitute deemed obligatory which had not been he people for ratification, and still professand stand by what it so delusively characular sovereignty, nevertheless affirmed, in that it has "been fairly and explicitly recople whether they will have a Constitution of the that slavery," while in that same mest that slavery and the right of property in Kansss "under the Constitution of the "; and when by the very form in which manifested in behalf of Central American affairs would not be restrained by force. Were not our citizens as good hes of the people as to slavery may be, ockery of substantial popular sovereignty ised than the submission of only a single astitution involving all the rights and the dage than to speak of such a submission of what Free State in this Union would the to be thus cheated of their right to decide in all its parts? Or what theory o

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS Kansas will not submit to the great wrongs meditate against them; and my faith is alike strong that the me of the Free States will sustain the cause of Freedom of the Free

doors.

Since the last session of the Legislature the Lemmon slave case, involving the claim of slaveholders to bring slaves into this State, in violation of its express legislation, has been brought under the consideration of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District.

The case was heard before the five Judges of that District, and I am gratified to be able to state that, with one dissenting voice, the Court expressed its judgment in favour of the constitutional power of the State to legislate as to the condition of all persons within its jurisdiction, and to banish forever from its territory all vestige of human slavery. The dissenting Justice has not made public the grounds or the extent of his disagreement with the majority of the Court.

public the grounds or the extent of ms disserted.

The counsel of the State of Virginia having intimated his intention to appeal from this decision, I recommend to the Legislature to make such provision far the further maintenance of the rights of the State as the importance of the counsel or requires.

CALL FOR AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN VERMONT. - 6

WHEREAS the question of American elavery is deservedly the great question before the people, in both Church and State:

Whereas there is need of more and continued agitation on this subject, and for greater effort in the anti-slavery

occupy a higher moral platform than that occupied by the political parties; And whereas it is desirable that the friends of Freedom

be better acquainted and cooperate more heartily;

take such action as the importance of the subject and the state of the times demand. RYLAND PLETCHER, HIDRY MILES, MOSES KIDDER, PARKER McNmow. B. W. DYER, L. PRINDLE, N. R. JOHNSTON JOHN GILLIER. P. S. BLIM, J. M. COBURN, Asa Low, WILLARD B. PORTER, WILLIAM MORRISON. SANUEL STRONG, R. HEBARD. GOY C. SAMPSON, N. HAZELTINE DANIEL KEENAN,

"Not many weeks after he went into retirement, Mr. Pierce was called upon to act a very public and responsible part in another department of philanthropic enterprise. In the fall of 1842, the people of Massachusetts were suddenly thrown into a high excitement by an attempt, made by the agent of a slaveholder, aided by certain officials of the General Government, to get possible of the response of the present. Addresses by invited distinctions. clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Southern

In the House, on Monday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President for the documents in relation dams for the removal of it to his to the arrest of Walker. The fire-eaters showed symptoms

Mr. Houston (Adm.) of Ala.—Certainly; to all Terri-

A Member thought, as the bill imposed penalties or

fines, it ought to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Keitt was of opinion that the proper reference

would be to the Committee on Naval Affairs (laughter). Ten New York Legislature convened at Albany on Mr. Smith (Adm.) of Va. acquiesced in the suggestion. The Senate was organized by the election of Mr. Grow remarked that as this was a "domestic" Republican officers. The Assembly did not succeed in institution, the Committee on Territories should be

Mr. Grow remarked that as this was a "domestic" of obsciling a Speaker, no party having a majority of votes with its consideration.

The bill was finally referred to the Committee on the station, the Committee on the station is necessary for the protection of the fact that further legistation for the fact that further legistation for the protection of the fact that further legistation is recognized by the concing of the resonance with the concingion of the fact that further legistation of the fact that further legistation of slavery are the following:

Mr. Grow remarked that as this was a "domestic" into Kansas, with the avowed purpose of having them clearly pushed to contribute a fact that further a this was a "domestic" into Kansas, with the avowed purpose of having them clearly pushed to contribute a fact that further a this was a "domestic" into Kansas, with the avowed purpose of having them clearly pushed to contribute a thing to push to the Committee on the United States are pring opens. There is no doubt, however, among well-informed persons, that the Precident has a scan as epping opens. There is no doubt, however, among well-informed persons, that the Precident has a contribute a state that course for the purpose of carrying out his location with some gendlemen in the White House, a few days since, that the Precident has a contribute a state the covering of the pushed the three pushes and will coultee scant the course of the year. Eliza Sproat Randolph, but the Compton Constitution would pass Congress, and, in the Leconpton Constitution to the Cansas, if, to do so, would require him, in addition to the Cansas, if, to do so, would require him, in addition to the Cansas, if, to do so, would require him, in addition to the Cansas, respect to the concurrent resolutions of the last the neutrality laws ought to be swept from the statute proposing an amendment of the Constitution book, and believed, if the larger portion of the House on to the suffrage of men of colour, and also an ent to prevent frauds at elections, I have to state the hurry of business at the close of the session, colutions were inadvertently sent to the Executions, and the colour of the Execution of the President new, he believed, for s, among many other bills, and not requiring, the recommendation of the President, now, he believed, for signature of the Governor, they the first time made from the Executive chair, that is to make them more stringent, he must be content. But I he would not be content until he could bring Congress to arring entirely a vote on this important dibject. He emphatically desied that the law of nations requires independent States to restrain their citizens from hostile aggressions on another and of Liberty, power. The rights reserved to citizens by the Constitution cannot be invaded by the Government, the powers of which are limited and specified. The so-called neutrality laws attempt to punish as crimes acts which are unknown to the law of nations. He hoped the sympathy now

> judges of their own morals as Congress for them? Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and others from the South

expressed similar sentimenta. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois protested against this attempt to elevate into honour "a buccaneer, a murderer and a pirate," who for years has been disturbing the peace of neighbouring nations. As for the fact, they had the authority of the President, who says that Walker is a fugitive from justice and has escaped from jail (laughter). And now they were asked to bow to the magnanimity of the criminal who yielded to the officer (laughter). Great magnanimity indeed when a man can't help himself (laughter). That was done under the police arrangements every day. If they had to bow to every such man as a hero, they would soon exhaust their power of admiration (laughter). If Commodore Paulding had hung him (Walker) to the yard-arm, he (Lovejoy) would have onoured him for it. This is the treatment which such

The debate was not finished when the House adjourned

pirates ought to have held out to them. He entered his protest against clothing a man with heroism, and makin him a martyr, when he is simply a rascal (excessive

A Home Thrust .- Parker Pillsbury, in a letter to The Anti-Slavery Bugle, effectually exposes the inconsistency of Mr. Giddings as exhibited in a letter which appeared in THE STANDARD of Dec. 12th. He says:

ontroStateman, copied into a late Bugle? Can he suppose the
South can do aught but laugh at such empty fulmina-

tions? Was there not a western man once who said of mosquetoes, "their buzz is worse than their bute!" To think of men making a league and Union of States, half to hold alayes with the other half to help them, first, by making alayes respectable honorable slaves with the other half to help them, first, by making slavery respectable, honourable, patriotic and pious, and then by armies and navies to hold the slaves in subjection; to think of men deliberately and cordially doing this, and thea coolly voting themselves six THOUSAND DOLLARS APIECE OR MORE as compensation for a comple of visits, or visitations, as the case may be, to Washington, and then to talk of hanging one another for doing what all have agreed may be done, and what all are pledged to help to do, directly or indirectly; all this is surely a spectacle not often given mortal eyes to behold!

"But for the Union, the South could not do one of those deeds for which Mr. Giddings would put so many to death. I should be unwilling to hang anybody. But the sworn and pledged supporters of the Union and Constitution here at the North are, to my own apprehension, the men of all others who deserve the halter. Most certainly they violate all good taste, as well as sound morality and

they violate all good taste, as well as cound morality and justice, when they threaten to inflict death on the principal in a crime which could never be committed only that they temselves act directly as the accessaries.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

WE have reports of a bloody conflict between the anese militia, under General Lane, and the U.S. dragoons. Lane is acting under the authority of the Terriorial Legislature. Hearing that Border Ruffians from Missouri were committing various outrages upon the the aid of the Marshal. The St. Louis Democrat's account than his. of the engagement that ensued is as follows:

be better acquainted and cooperate more heartily;
The undersigned hereby respectfully invite their fellowcitizens to meet in Convention at West Randolfu, Vy.,
on Turnay and Westmanay the 26th and 27th of Jan.,
1858, to consolt, discuss and determine with reference to
to the evil of Slaveny, and to adopt such measures and
take such astion as the importance of the explicit of the company of th

"Finding themselves too weak to dislodge Lane, the "Finding themselves too weak to dislodge Lane, the dragoons retired, and an express was despatched to Gov. Denver for reinforcements. The Governor immediately ordered three companies of dragoons to the reat of war, and they passed through Shawnee on Saturday, the 26th. It was expected there would be bloody work.

"As soon as the news of the engagement was received by the people, they commenced organizing in military companies, and were hurrying forward to assist Lane. t was expected before the dragoons would arrive that ane would be reinforced by some 2,500 men. The most atense excitement prevailed.

was expected before the dragons would be reinforced by some 2,500 men. The most name will of the South, among other things which it can do just as will of the South, among other things which it can do just as will of the South, among other things which it can do just as will of the South, among other things which it can do just as will of the South, among other things which it can do just as will of the South, among other things which it can do just as LEGNARD JOHNSON,
JOSIAN DIVOLL,
J. C. WIMMIP,
JAMES STATTON.

[Norm.—Several hundred names are signed to this call. We need not give space to more, since The Standard has a limited circulation in Vermont.—Res.]

The Convention will be organized on Tuesday at 3 1-2 yellow, or immediately after the period of the gentlemen who pessed through Lawrence on Triday eaw Gen. Lane and Gov. Robinson in that town. They were mounted and completely armed, and appeared much excited. They were addressing the people, who surrounded them in great numbers, and urged them to maintain their rights and succour their friends. The people of Lawrence were preparing to take the field. John Calboun has fied from the Territory, and reported himself as going to Springfield, Illinoia."

The Democrat says, editorially:

it is not improbable that the news of to-day by telegraph via St. Louis, of a collision of the territorial militia with the United States dragoons is true. The statement that Lane has a force of 2,500 men under him is undoubtedly exaggerated, but from information received from a responsible source, I have no doubt that he will soon have

by Acting-Governor Stanton, at which session the organization of the militia under Lane was provided for.

"In addition to the causes of the difficulty at Fort Scott, named above, it will be remembered that the Federal officers, and others, remnants of the bogus Legislature, have been enforcing what is known to be the "Rebellion Act." That is, all men who refused to pay the tax required to support and execute the infernal code of laws passed by the bogus Legislature was declared a rebel against the United States and was arrested.

Several arrests were made, under that law, before th ate session of the new Legislature assembled, when that ody repealed the vile act. The federal and bogus officers

ons came up from the south side of the House, and the

"There are between three and four thousand United states troops in the Territory, most of them stationed at eavenworth. Gen. Lane will have, at the outside, two bousand men with him, and it is believed can maintain elf against all the troops which can be spared to een not him. He has shown that he has much more skil illtary affairs than in political. The troops fired first

PERSONAL.

Samuel J. May has returned to Syracuse, much improved in health and able to resume his ministerial

Joshua R. Giddings embraced the opportunity afforded by the holiday recess of Congress to visit his family. The Ashtabula Sentinel speaks of his arrival at Jefferson in excellent health and spirits, though somewhat worn by the fatigues and excitement of the opening of a new

Ir is announced in various papers that Joshus R. Giddings will, in the course of the present session of Congress, prepare a speech on the Slavery question in its ecclesiastical and religious aspects, which he will either read himself or have read by a brother member. He would prefer his usual extempore style, but it is not pernitted by his physician.

Our friend Parker Pillsbury, says The Liberstor, is soon to give Lyceum lectures at Concord, N. H., and at Newburyport. He is also engaged to give his able lecture, on The French Revolution, at Lowell, at an early day. persons and property of Free State men in the vicinity of Lyceums everywhere will do well to secure the services Fort Scott, he marched a force to that place for the of Mr. Pillsbury. There are few who think so clearly, Whereas there are many in our State who desire to defence of the latter. The U.S. Marshal attempted to who speak so bravely, and whose faith in the highest arrest Lane, and Governor Denver sent the dragoons to Truth, Justice, and Goodness are more strong and abiding

Lazarus W. Powell, ex-Governor, has been elected U.S. enator by the Legislature of Kentucky. He is a sham

The pro-slavery Democracy of New Hampshire are making desperate efforts to carry that State at the coming dection. The Democratic State Committee, knowing low strong is the opposition of the people to the course of the Administration in regard to the Lecompton swindle, save taken ground openly in favour of Senator Douglas.

DISCUSSION IN VERMONT.-Our friend, the Rev. N. R. Johnston, Pastor of the Covenanter Church in Topsham,
Vt., informs us that he is to have a public discussion at

3. "The Christian patriot may not take onths of alle-

tia of the Territory was on the ground, defending the actual settlers in their rights, and, in doing so, was threatened by United States troops ordered there by Acting-Governor Denver, and that it was the intention of Gen. to the arrest of Walker. The fire-eaters showed symptoms of indignation toward the Administration on account of its course in this matter, but the debate is postponed till its course in this matter, but the debate is postponed till in the execution of his duties in defending the rights and its course in this matter, but the debate is postponed till in the execution of his duties in defending the rights are more pages or halling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the debate is postponed till be accounted by the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of the prominent citizens of that region, to repel the balling rhyme admitted, which to our poor thinking are united to the prominent citizens of the prominent cit "Tacking Ship off Shore," with its clear and cheery voice, "In view of these facts, which have reached us by mail, ringing out every order, in the most exciting of all the manageres of a ship at sea, is as fresh as a gale of wind, and ought to be the beginning of a high reputation, unless it comes as a new addition to an old one.

Less seems to be known or less curiosity is manifested sponsible source, I have no doubt that he will soon have double that number. I learn that there are about two thousand troops at Fort Leavenworth, but not an available force, inasmuch as it is chiefly heavy artillery, which could never be readily brought to bear upon the active and impetuous settlers, with their Sharpe's rifles, which they are remarkably skilful in exercising.

"It is asserted here this morning that the result of Gen. Scott's interview with the President and Secretary of War, the past few days, has been to order about one-quarter of the whole available army of the United States into Kansas, with the avowed purpose of having them quarter there during the winter and be ready to push on to Utah as soon as spring opens. There is no doubt, howas to the writers of the several articles in this number;

epeated his lecture on Washington sixty-five times, and the num realized is over \$36,000, for the Mount Vernon Fund. SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.—Out of fifty-six Democratic papers published in the Democratic State of Illinois—representing the sentiments and feelings of all sections of the State—there is but a solitary one which ventures an apology for the Lectural of francia.

MARRIAGE VALID BY MERE AGREEMENT .- A case has

Syracuse Standard says that the Rev. Mr. Logues

SENTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST .- The Ohio

THE SLAVE POWER.—It is curious to observe how estions connected with slavery govern everything in Wash-ton. Bobinson, of Indiana, was a prominent candidate for rk of the House, but it leaked out that he had voted when Congress against the Fugitive Slave law, and new accomposed. Allen, of Illinois, his competitor, was supposed to against the Kansas bogus Constitution, and before he could take nomination, he had to declare he was in favour of it, depending the went with the Administration.

and went with the Administration.

INCENSE TREE.—In the mountains of San Antonio, California, eighty miles south of Monterey, and one thousand miles above the level of the sea, the rare and highly esteemed "incense tree" has been discovered, blooming with remarkable vigour and redundancy. This tree is used in several church ceremonies, and has not before been discovered in California. It is found in some parts of South America and Asis, where it is held in high estimation. On the same mountains, about twenty miles from the sea coast, a large bed of petrified oysters was discovered, and above them a growth of heavy timber, many of the trees being three feet in diameter.

High Prices of N vanors.—The Marlhoyners Gesettie. HIGH PRICES OF NEGROES.—The Marlborough Gazett

ys, notwithstanding the decline in agricultural production prices of slaves for farm purposes are well maintain to public sale of the negroes belonging to the estate of A COMPLIMENT TO THE "OLD DOMINION."-As Gen

Washington, Dec. 24, 1857. STREETS IN CITIES TO BE CONSIDERED POST ROUTES.—Postmaster General Brown has decided to declare streets in cities post routes, under the act of 1851, with a view of excluding all private expresses from carrying letters, and concentrating the whole business in the hands of the department. Letters are to be mailed from the sub-offices free of charge, but two cents are charged on delivery of all local correspondence, the same as for delivering letters.

giance to the United States Government, swear to support the Constitution, nor exercise the elective franchise under it." Mr. Johnston affirms.

A Userul Tract.—Our readers will remember that a premium of \$200 was awarded, some months since, to Charles K. Whipple, of Boston, for a tract on "The Family Pelation as Affacied by Slavery." That tract.

Selective Picture Improved.—An engraving of Scheffer's great picture of "Obristus Consolator" is prefixed to an edition of the Book of Common Prayer just published in Philadelphia. But as the edition is designed for Southern circulation, the negro lifting his chained hands, which is one of the most effective figures in the group, is omitted! The next amendment, we suppose, will represent the Saviour as premium of \$200 was awarded, some months since, to Charles K. Whipple, of Boston, for a tract on "The Providence of the Constitution of the Book of Common Prayer just published in Philadelphia. But as the edition is designed for Southern circulation, the negro lifting his chained hands, which is one of the most effective figures in the group, is omitted! The next amendment, we suppose, will represent the Saviour as premium of \$200 was awarded, some months since, to Charles E. Southern papers have long been calling for a Southern literature; a Southern school of art would not be a bad idea.—Providence of the Book of Common Prayer just published in Philadelphia. But as the edition is designed for Southern circulation, the negro lifting his chained hands, which is one of the most effective figures in the group, is omitted! The next amendment, we suppose, will represent the Saviour as premium of \$200 was awarded, some months since, to SCHEFFER'S PICTURE IMPROVED .- An engraving

Family Relation as Affected by Slavery." That tract, they will also remember, was offered to the Managers of the American Tract Society, who refused to publish it. Since then we have often heard inquiries as to what had been or would be done with the MS. This question we are now able to answer. It has been placed in the hands of the reach of their masters. They had been purchased by one Levi Hampton (who was the commander of the guard over the fee State prisoners in Kansas) for the extreme South, where he was about to take them, when their husband and father, not reliable to the most of the it will soon be published.

The American Reform Book and Tract Society, at Cincinnati, by which it will soon be published.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1867. Curris W. Field and SELF-ENANCIPATION-A correspondent in Ohio writes,

Washington, Dec. 30, 1857. Oyrus W. Field and Wilson G. Hunt arrived here yesterday, and called on the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain what determination the Government had come to in reference to letting them have the Niagara to assist in laying the cable next spring. The Secretary informed them that he would give them an answer to-day. At three o'clock he infermed them that the Government had finally determined to detail the Niagara for that purpose, and that Chief Engineer Everett was also detailed to accompany the Niagara. Mr. Field was informed that Mr. Everett is to have entire charge of laying the cable, and that he is to prohe Niagara. Mr. Field was informed that Mr. Everett is to have entire charge of laying the cable, and that he is to pro-seed immediately to England to arrange preliminaries.

Herrin.-Greenbury O. Mullinix was executed at Herrider Greenbury O. Mullinix was executed at Greencastle, ia., recently, for the morder of his wife. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference and levity while preparations for his execution were in progress. While the Sheriff was adjusting the rope about the prisoner's neck, he laughed and exclaimed "It's getting pretty tight, Bill!" As the drop fell, the rope broke! Blindfolded and choked, the prisoner still appeared to have reason and walked in the direction of the steps, as if to re-ascend the scaffold. A horrid made many of the immediate spectators sicken and turn pale. In a moment Mullinix was in the arms of men who held him, while the Sheriff tied the rope and then drew him up from the ground, and thus the object of the law's vengeance soon passed while the Sheriff tied the rope and then drew him up from the ground, and thus the object of the law's vengeance soon passed from time into eternity!

Com. PAULDING.—Hiram Paulding comes honestly by Com. Paulding.—Hiram Paulding comes honestly by his skill in arresting unlawful expeditions. His father was that celebrated John Paulding, the Peekskill farmer, who was one of the three captors of Major Andre. Hiram was born in Weatchester County, and early in life entered the navy, where he gradually worked his way up through the grades of Midshipman, Lieutenant, Commander and Captain. He has ever been one of the most efficient and valued officers in the service; and Government a short time since showed its appreciation of the fact by appointing him to the command of the Home Squadren, which he now holds.

We observe the Atlas intimates that the Commodore "exceeded his instructions" in so promptly capturing Walker. The same complaint was made by Arnold's friends against John Paulding. Nevertheless, history and public opinion justified the one and will justify the other.—Albany Journal.

A Colobred Lawyer.—The Republic of Liberia is

A COLOSRED LAWYER.—The Republic of Liberia is

PERACHING IN THE DARK .- On Sunday evening, while

The London correspondent of the New York Tribu

effective way. We wait further accounts

" UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!"-The Patriot of last sect to hear that he has discovered the "family tree of urmounted by the "curse of Canaan," "so high the so seen for a space of sixty miles around ! "—Concord (N. H.)

A NEGRO JURY.—Some time ago we published an A Negro Jury.—Some time ago we published an item in relation to the arrest and retention of Capt. Mayo and his associates, of the brig R. W. Parker, on a charge of conveying into the Island of Hayti and there putting into circulation a large amount of counterfeit Haytien bills. Since then the cook of the R. W. Parker, John Francis Simpson, of Fox beland, Me., who was tried with Capt. Mayo, has arrived at Boston, and gives an account of the trial of himself and commades, for their lives, before a negro jury. At one end of the Court-room was the seat of justice, with the Chief Justice in the centre, dressed in his official robes and octagon hat, with his two assistants in similar apparel at his side. The Chief Judge was a black, and apparently a man of considerable intelligence and learning. He conduced the case with much fairness and ability.

At one side was the prisoner's box, guarded by Imperial soldiers, while upon the other was the Haytien Government Attorney, with his official ermine cape and octagon hat. In the rear, the public were freely admitted, and were interested spectators of the trial. The proceedings commanced by the summoning in of fifty-one Haytens, some of whom were of intensety black complexion, while others were nearly white. From these the prisoners were allowed to select the twelve men who were to try them. The proceedings as to the admission of evidence were much the same as in this country.

Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State is his true disciple. He takes with instinct to the Democratic policy of saying what ought to be done, and then doing just the contrary thing. He commences his reply to Gov. Walker by declaring the impropriety of his making any reply at all. He saye that the department ought not to hold any argument with a subordisate officer, and, having sufficiently fortified himself in that position, he commences at once such an argument. You it cannot be denied that however he has failed in refuting for Walker, he

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. oledgments for Standard, from December 1, January 1, 1858. abeth Cushing, Hingham, Mass Cambridge, John Parkman, Bosto Mrs. Charles Horn, Bosson, "W. Moore, Claremont, N. H.:
Edwin Wilmarth, Greenwich, R. I.
E. Wilbur, Little Compton, "Mrs. Charles Horn, Great Falls, N. H.
N. Winslow, Portland, Me.
Charles N. Eatabrock, Roxbury, Mass. Lev. J. M. Dixon, Brooklyn, N. Y. Elizabeth Kerr, Buffalo, Wm. M. Everett, West Camp, 39 Joseph Savage, Syracuse, "... 356 John Hornbeck, Newburg, "... 353 Danl. H. Tweedie, Stanfordville, N. Y. Pas Dani. H. Tweedie, Stanfordville, N. Y. 32 Aaron Raymond, Plattekill, 1922 Charles Collins, Wellsville, 1936 T. Downing, Pleasant Valley, 1936 T. Downing, Pleasant Valley, 1937 James Peacock, Paterson, N. J. 1938 H. Johnson, New Providence, N. J. 1938 B. B. Griswold, Madison, 1938 Wm. Phillips. Rounter Wm. Phillips, Boonton, John Moxfield, " Jane Stewart, Rio, Iowa Beojamin Bown, Salem, O. Nathanial Coleman, West Williamsfield, O. F. Hoover, Bichmond, Ind.

Marcus Spring, N. Y. City,
Thomas Garrett, Wilmington, Del., (pledge)
Joseph Savage, Syracuse, N. Y.
Daniel H. Tweedie, Stanfordville, N. Y.

Special Antices.

10 THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held during the Anniversary week of May, 1858, in New York City. In behalf of the Central Committee;

The stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Anti-Slavery Office, Fifth street, above Arch, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 31

o'clock, p. m. The FAIR COMMITTEE will meet at the same place at 3 o'clock, to prepare their Report for the meeting.

Advertisements.

THE "MANIFEST DESTINY AMERICAN UNION. EPRINTED FROM "THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at Anti-Slavery Offices 138 Nassau street, New York; 21 Cornhill, ston; and 105 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE

SLAVERY EXTENSION OR RESTRICTION TRITED STATES,

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE PRESENT DAY. nly compiled and condensed from the Journals of Congress as er Official Records, and showing the vote by year and mays most important divisions in either House BY HORACE GREELEY

is valuable pamphlet the Society have been able to purchast much below its cost, and will sell at wholesale or retail at a low rate. It is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices 138 Nassat t, New York; 21 Cornhill, Boston; and 105 North Fifth street delphia.

[Written for the National Anti-Slavery Standard]

THE next day the house was thrown into an agreeable confusion by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Berker and daughters from Louisiana. They were delightedly received. Now, Mrs. Berker was the very incarnatio of pride and prejudice-so haughty that she despised the ground upon which she trod. Hers was one of those still, pale faces, cold as a northern iceberg. You could not believe that the sun would shine into such a face; the eyes were blue and spiritless. Yet Mrs. Berker had been a belle and was still called a beauty. All the haughtiness of the family seemed to have cropped out in her. She had been regarded by them as a superior per sonage, one to whom tribute should be paid. As a natu ral right she received and exacted admiration. Cold and selfish, she was yet worshipped by all. The marriage with Mr. Berker had been a purely mercenary one. His sugar plantation, with its six hundred negroes, its stately mansion and beautiful grounds, had dazzled her ambition eye, and so her hand was given to a man for whom she had scarcely an ordinary respect; for, with all her coldness, Mrs. Berker was a woman of fine and cultivated taste. Loving the outward beautiful, she could not be other than displeased with her husband, who was only a broad, genial, good-natured Southerner-idling his hours away upon the verandah, reading the newspapers of morning and dozing the afternoon through. He was rigid and strict in the plantation regulations, always employing the severest overseers and requiring from them a close and strict report of duty. Business aside, he was a the richest wines and best viands were always found; but that was killed during the busy sugar season by over the coarseness of an originally vulgar nature glanced out almost at every sentence. This was particularly revolting to Mrs. Berker, who would, if possible, "gild refined gold." Maggie Berker, a short, fat girl of sixteen, was very

like her father in appearance and disposition, frank, honest and full of fun. Sunny and bright in temper as the beautiful clime which gave her birth, there were bright points of character that challenged admiration with every look. As she bounded and sported before us, we thought of the flowers and pomegranates of her native South-when, on a sudden, a sharp word would flash forth bitter and biting as a serpent's tooth.

Mary was still, proud and unsympathetic as her mother and possessed of a most marvellous beauty. A pure, dead-white complexion, white and bloodless as unsunned snow-large, dreamy, blue eyes, that opened heavily, slowly, as if they dreaded to encounter some unpleasant brushed and floated over the unrivalled whiteness of her "I'll be back after awhile, cousin Sally." neck and shoulders. These sisters were the only children, the inheritors of their father's princely wealth, and of Sally. course " sister Catherine's children " were great pets in the family, allowed to do whatever they pleased, to rush with my cough; and sometimes I spit blood." with a heavy foot over everything and every one. Miss Maggie drove the horses four in hand, and crushed pleasure ont of every moment. It was amusing to see her running about over the house, playing pranks upon every

"Now, cousin Clara, don't look stiffy—that's just like like to make it fur you; yer 'pears so weak like." ma and Mary. I'm so tired of sitting up straight and playing lady. I can do as I please, ma says, for a little of the tea, which she hoped would "cure young missis" while; I don't come out until next sesson. Where is cough." the swing and the skipping-rope?" and away she fled in search of them before taking off her bonnet or pelime.

Mrs. Berker looked after her with a smile-" Poor Maggie, she will never be other than a child." Mary sat up quietly and demurely as a woman of

thirty. "And how is Sally ?" inquired Mrs. Berker. "I am afraid she is failing fast. She looks very pale perceived by Sally.

and thin," replied Mrs. Manners. "I think, aunt Catherine, that general weakness is all

her complaint," put in the speering Clara. "Why, dear!" exclaimed the mamma, well-pleased

with this essay of her daughter's.

Mammy had carefully put Sally to bed and sat watch ing beside her, when Mrs. Manners sent up to know if Sally felt well enough to see her aunt Berker.

" Now," said mammy," dear chile, you must look ye prettiest when Miss Catherine comes, kase you know she's orful proud and thinks nobody's pretty as her children. Umph! I wonder if she thinks her Maggie 'll compare long wid you? I doesn't even think that pale-faced Miss Mary is as pretty as you. Why, pshal that girl haint no life in her; jist sits up like a doll, and ain't no more Just then a bright mulatto boy, with large eyes and put on this pretty lace cap. Laws, now, you jist looks are count. But here, honey, let me smooth your hair and put on this pretty lace cap. Laws, now, you jist looks are crawling up to the woman's side.

Just then a bright mulatto boy, with large eyes and to swear for universal put on this pretty lace cap. Laws, now, you jist looks be listened to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the thought to recover and officed to prove it but the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the total the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the total the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the total that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the total that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn reading of the funeral service that the cause of universal to the solemn like angel," and she arranged the bed-covering, placed a She put out her hand and, looking fondly down, mur bouquet near, and went about setting things in order mured, "poor Jimmy!"

generally. Sally smiled at her mammy's pride and interest, and her eyes moved anxiously after her as she busied herself about the room.

Mrs. Berker was coldly kind to her niece, even conde scended to kiss her, which was a good deal for the icequeen. Maggie was demonstrative in her greeting. Mary was cold and collected as her mother. Sally appeared to satisfy him. He laid down close to her feet and sweet; and said such kind words to me." talked to them, but felt all the time that there existed no and began to whine pitcously. As he rolled back and tie of sympathy between them.

"Oh, cousin Sally, I'm sorry you are so sick, for I and she became aware of his painful condition. The expected you and I would have so much fun. I wan mother read it, and bowing her head, said, somebody to run and romp with me. I hate to be prim and precise. Down on the plantation I cut up like a boy. and nobody dares interfere; but when mamma takes me up to the city, I have to behave myself and play lady. I as bright a child as I ever saw. A pretty little fellow, decide such a matter. And the dictate seemed to be that hate it so. Hetty curls my hair, and worries me half to too; played so pretty, and noticed everything." She good homes and good masters should be found for the death with her fixing and fixing, and, after all, I am wiped a single tear from her eye. nothing but ugly Maggie Berker."

Sally was pleased with this-pleased to find her consin unspoiled—so free and natural.

These girls, though they were sixteen and fourteen years of age, had never so much as undressed themselves: they had a servant to do everything; were utterly help less. Hetty, the maid, did all for them; kept their me good." clothes in order; washed and dressed them as if they had been babies. They would cry out, " Hetty, where are my gloves?" "Hetty, where is my bonnet?" and the girl was to be allers crawlin' and playin' bout de yard; he was chain-gang to the dreary rice fields of the South. required to know where the missing articles were under a nice little fellow, allers chirpin' like a bird. Once he The evening before leaving, she went to that grave to penalty of punishment. And the effect of this told very crawled up to the house; was a playin' on the steps, say farewell to the only spots on earth that she held sacred unhappily upon their natures. They were careless, indif- where he found one of the big wax dolls that belonged to and there breathed out a wail, so touching and bitter ferent to themselves; proud, insolent and overbearing to Miss Emily's oldest darter, Eliza. Well, you see my that it would have broken any heart but that which

One day, when Maggie cried out, "Hetty, get me it, let it fall and broke it; so Miss Eliza came long an' The good, worthy and law-abiding Morton family still those blue gloves or I'll knock you over," Sally ventured saw it. She picked my child up, and—and flung bless God that they are not as other people; that their to say, "Dear, wouldn't it be more polite to say, Hetty, him down them high steps. I was coming long and saw slaves are "happy" around them; their family prosper please get my gloves?"

" Please, to a servant, cousin Sally !!! "

"Why not, dear?" " It would be so funny, Het wouldn't know how to

in his head. He is hardly ever well; can't talk to me. " Please to a nigger," said Mary; " that would be capi-Yet, he is all my life now, poor boy!" tal order! Treat Hetty in that way, and she'd soon begin to think it was a favour rather than a duty she was his mother; and, putting up his scrawny little hands

bestowing." "Well, isn't it a favour, dear?"

"Why, cousin Sally, you must be crazy to call the service of our slaves favours."

ont felt the steel going into her blood, and sharpening it Sally talked to them a long time, but could make no against her own race. She asked her, in a husky voice, impression upon their minds; and, when they repeated the conversation to their mother, she merely said,

"My dears, Sally's mind is much weakened by sickness. She is not accountable for what she says."

CHAPTER XI. As Sally began to gain strength, they concluded to start upon their contemplated trip to Mrs. Oxford's splendid country seat, about lifteen miles from our village.

Berker, and had from her childhood required a close and attentive body-servant, who kept her wardrobe in order. carried her keys, &c., &c. The habits of her childhood seemed to increase with her years, so that at thirty-four she was as helpless as at twelve. She did nothing but ounge about the house, read novels and play with her children. Now, as she came forward, accompanied by her favourite sister-Mrs. Goodwin-to meet and welcome her gone beyond all power of recovery. friends, we find but little change in her. She is still as air and lovely; no trace of care or thought is on that face-it is as bright and sunny as when we first saw it-

though " begirt by glowing infancy, and little buzzy voices a hurried, husky tone, reathe out 'mother' at almost every turn in the house.' "Dear sister Catherine," "My noble Clara," "My pretty Mary," "Sweet Maggie," "dear sister Manners," winding up with "how do you do, Sally?" were Mrs

tock—the best cultivated lands—and more of our boasted

Besides, Mrs. Oxford was much like ber nieces, the Misses

ber of slaves round them—s sort of baronial feeling. a few of you from the torture of slavery."

"She is unwilling to die," said Mrs. Manners.

"What is the matter, mammy?" asked Sally, when

"Nothing, baby." She had returned to the old habit

uncle. It was touching to see this old woman crushing

coloured woman, without one thought of caste or race

and soon after fell softly and sweetly to sleep.

as possible. Will you promise this, uncle?"

she called for mammy to come close to her.

ners, said, "Twill soon be over."

SALLY MORTON, "

is fully aware of her condition.

"Doctor, is there any hope?"

" How long will she last, doctor?"

" None, old aunty."

"Only a few days."

she returned to the room.

me, and so I shall in dying bless you.

all will be well with you."

Oxford's greetings. This quite insulted mammy, who thought that her dea avalid child should have had a warmer reception. She flounced about a good deal, muttering to berself, that "Miss Emily allers was so stiff and cross like, nobody ever loved her. She wan't bit pretty, with them ar eyes

There could have been no deeper insult to her than coldness to her child.

lookin' like poor milk, and sich whiteish hair."

Sally was able to be a great deal in the parlour, and, as she listened to her aunt's and consins' talk, she was greatly disgusted and horrified to hear them telling of the cruelty practised on the plantation. Maggie spoke of calling her baby. with the ntmost indifference of the number of negroes work. Mrs. Berker told, with the utmost sang froid, of dear mammy, while I write the last, last words that these the prompt manner in which they shot down negro men who were suspected of having part in a supposed insurrection. As may be imagined, this operated painfully upon Sally's heart. Her sensitive, nervous temperament in those true, loving arms, Sally wrote a letter to her almost sank under it. But to Mrs. Oxford and Mrs. Goodwin, both of whom believed in the iron rule, and down her tears, and trying to appear calm in the presence thought a negro no better than swine, this prompt and of her child. rigid discipline, as they termed it, was elegant. Sally resolved to absent herself from the parlour, where she beard such cruel talk, and used to-accompanied by slow voice: mammy and sometimes by Maggie-wander over the very sweetly, one of those wild, Ethiopian ballads.

When they stopped, she got up and politely offered sight, while the long, curling lashes swept the polished them stools. As Sally was weak and tired, she readily

"Is yer much sick, young miss?" asked the woman

"Yes, I feel quite weak; any little exertion brings o

"Oh, pity! does ever try slippery elm tea?"

" No, I have never." "Would you let me make you a little?"

"Certainly, if you can spare the time." "Oh, yes, ma'am; I'm most through my task, an' I'd

She went into the cabin and soon returned with a cup

Sally tried it, and praised it very much. "But you look weak and thin; are you sick?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am, I'se allers sick. I'se had the breast complaint all my life." "What do you take?"

"What is your name?

" Are you married?"

" Have you children?"

Jimmy, is playing somewhere."

" How old is Jimmy?"

He whined strangely.

"And four years old?"

" No. ma'am."

" Yes, ma'am."

" Can't he walk?" asked Sally.

"Yes, ma'am, he is not right."

" Was he always thus?"

"What was the cause?"

luxury of a passionate burst of tears.

"Don't speak of it, if it grieves you," added Sally.

Here the boy looked with that expressionless face at

that looked like claws, began to wipe the tears from her

Sally had no words of comfort for sorrew such as this

looked better; her eyes were bright and her colour very

"Where are they?"

"Does your husband live here?"

" Lucinda, ma'am."

" Yes, ma'am."

" Two."

"A little of the tea sometimes; but it is no matter,"

sigh nor shed a tear, but looked stony, deathly calm.

"My eldest, Sam, is in the field at work. Jimmy, poor

"Four years, ma'am," and she sighed profoundly.

nurse's breast!

"No, ma'am; he was sold, about two years ago, down more brightly with star-beam and soulight! de river; I haven't hearn from him since." She did not

> friends "wore black." And so poor Sally passed from of battle. at the grave! And when the last person, even the sexton, demandant had to recover, and offered to prove it by the voices be lifted up, and the spirit of the apotheosised at the grave! And when the last person, even the sexton, had left, she sank down beside that new-made grave, and wept like Rachel of old; her last child was gone and she wept like Rachel of old; her last child was gone and she refused all comfort. Across that moist mound she flung champion of opposing party. The latter accepted the the cause for which they laid down their lives, and turn herself, and seemed to ask the very clods for mercy!

Then came Lucinda, with her idiot boy on her breast The boy pulled at his mother's sleeve and cried out in a around her boy.

strange howl. She took a crust from her pocket, which "Poor young miss," she muttered, "she was so soft

Joe, too, was calmed down, and weepingly breather forward, Sally had a chance of seeing his face closely, out her highest eulogy.

"Miss Sally has gone to heaven; she was too good for this world."

often read it. But, then, when he talked with the family,

"No, ma'am; until he was eighteen months old he was they decided that Sally was too young, too impulsive to slaves whom Sally so loved.

"Yes, it is wise and best," exclaimed Mr. Manners, a "Oh, ma'am; oh, oh," and the woman's frame quivered he crushed the letter in his hand, "it is better, and this violently; the wheel stopped and Lucinda gave up to the poor, pitiful note, which was, I dare say, written at old Betty's request, had better be burnt." But he looked strangely, distrustfully at it as it flickered and blazed up "Yes, ma'am, I wants to speak presently; it will do in the grate. Like a fiery and forked tongue it seemed to hiss a rebuke and a curse against his treachery.

baby didn't know no better, he went to playin' long with slavery had hardened.

it. My God! I picked him up for dead; better be had ous, and the world gliding smoothly in its old, oily grooves been. I don't know nothing else that happened for a Should you chance to mention Saily to them, they shake long time after; but my child had fevers for weeks; and their heads ominously and mutter: "A pity, a great pity now you see him with no use of his limbs, and no sense but she was only a weak, foolish 'Little Abolitionist?'

THE END. THE BEST MAN.

Passing, the other evening, along a street which fered a short cut to the spot we wished to reach, we ppened to look up a narrow court, and saw a figh of a fight occurring in that spot. Indeed, the calm ind ference with which a majority of the bystanders looke on conveyed the idea that fights were rather the rul

against her own race. She asked her, in a husky voice,
"What did aunt Emily do? what did she say to
Eliza?"

"Oh, she was sorry for it; but said Miss Eliza didn't
mean to hurt him so bad. But, miss, the harm was
done."

When Sally returned to the house, she felt a terrible
oppression at her heart. The family thought she never
looked better; her eyes were bright and her colour very

on conveyed the idea that fights were rather the rule
than the exception there. We ventured to inquire of a
bystander what it was all about.

The individual whom we addressed (apparently connected with the costermongering interest) seemed surprised at our question. On our repeating it, he informed
us—smiling at our simplicity—that there was no quarrel
in the business at all; but, the combatants were, and had
ever been, the best of friends. The present contest was
simply to decide the question as to which of the two was
the best man.

We have already confessed our ignorance of partition.

d country seat, about litter mines now our vinage.

Mrs. Oxford was the Emily Morton whom we saw at rich. But Sally had symptoms which she too well unterchicalities, and therefore do not mind running. the commencement of this story. She was now a wife derstood. She knew that the damps which gathered on of being laughed at by admitt and mother, and mistress of one of the finest establishments in the State. Her husband, a retired gentleman of fortune, devoted his waste and leisure time to the study of agriculture. He had the finest specimen of accentific agriculture. He had the finest specimen on self-agriculture and mistress of one of the finest establishments the damps which gathered on the gathered on the finest specimen on self-agriculture as the damps which gathered on the gathered on the finest case of the finest specimen on self-agriculture as the damps which gathered on the finest case of the finest specimen on self-agriculture as the damps which gathered on the finest case of the finest cas

coming. And the affrighted family read in her altered The stronger man we thought might be thus proved, or

stock—the best cultivated lands—and more of our boasted blue grass than any other farmer. Upon a small farm of three hundred acres, be employed one hundred negroes of three hundred acres, be employed one hundred negroes —who were, of course, half their time without work.
—who were, of course, half their time without work.
—who were, of course, half their time without work.
But both Mr. and Mrs. Oxford rejoiced in having a number of paronial feeling.

In the stronger man we thought might be thus proved, or the more ruffianly man, but how "the best"?

"How preposterously illogical!" we exclaimed, turning disgusted from the scene. "The index of making knock-down blows a test of excellence! Judging of man's virtues or goodness by the power with which they use their fists! Well may we talk of the necessity of educa-"Never mind 'bout us, dear child; my ole heart is

more troubled 'bout givin' you up then it is 'bout bein' a slave. I'd rather sarve out all my poor days than see your last hours made unhappy. If I jist could die long wid yer for my last friend goes mid your last hours made unhappy. wid yer, for my last friend goes wid you," and the old woman wept bitterly.

Sally held her hand out to her; it was covered with kisses and tears.

The doctor came almost hourly, but pronounced her The doctor came almost hourly, but pronounced her that the gentleman's tribunal is sometimes a more danger

ous one to appeal to than the costermonger's.

A pistol-bullet through the head of him who has traduced your moral character; at any rate, it silences him "That is natural," answered the doctor, but I think she on the subject for the future. So, in like manner, if the njured party falls, you may be sure all recollection of the As he was leaving, aunt Betty stole up and asked, in injury is completely blotted out from his mind. But a sound thrashing settles a disputed point of rival excellence almost as finally. The costermonger who is hopelessly deleated grants the superior merit of his adversary, and

ever afterwards acknowledges him as the better man.

True it is that the victorious pugilist may be a bruta
husband, a more brutal father; a drunkard, a blasphe The negro woman sank down upon the ground, and The negro woman sank down upon the ground, and gave a groan that seemed to tear up the earth; to shatter and annihilate herself, her very life, reason and containing; and, until now, may have been thought a pattern ter and annihilate herself, her very life, reason and conto his neighbours; but then he got his head broken. No one denies his virtues; but the other is the better man Only a few moments did she lay in that death-like, And so the slanderer, the betrayer, the seducer, has mantrancing swoon, when she rose up a different creature, aged by superior skill to shoot the man be has wronger Well, he has given satisfaction. His honour is secured The face was hard as if cut out of iron; all softness, all

He is the better man. love were gone; only the hard, rugged out-line of feature So lately as until the beginning of this very nineteent entury of ours, it was the law that questions affecting men's character or property might be decided by hard blows. Before the passing of the Act, Fifty-ninth of George the Third, chapter forty-six, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, was it not writ ten in the statute-book of England that any man migh "Give me my writing-desk, mammy? There, now, put prove his innocence of crimes alleged against him, mig your arms round me; let me lean against your breast, dear mammy, while I write the last last words that these in other words, proving him (the accused or sued) the pale fingers will ever trace; there, now, that is very comfortable."

—in other words, proving him (the accused or sued) the better man." Yes; even within the lifetime of the present generation, Trial by Battle, as the legal mode of teeting a man's character or probity by fighting was denominated, remained a portion of the English law. In the year eighteen hundred and eighteen—as we And so, supported by her old coloured mammy, held

nentioned in a recent article on Duelling-Abraham body of Joseph Warren was lying on the crimsoned slopes Phornton, charged with the murder of a young lady named of Bunker Hill. His discomfited but resolute country Mary Ashford, astonished everybody, and somewhat puz-zled his judges by refusing to submit his case to be tried by a jury, and by availing himself of the long-since disused,

There lay the young hero and martyr, in the splendour of "There, now, mammy, let me read you what I have written to uncle Manners." And Sally read in a low, and almost forgotten law which allowed him, instead, to his genius, the pride of his beauty, and the fragrance of nummon his accuser to a wager of battle, or trial by sin- his fame. "DEAR Uncle: You will not forget my last request to you. You gie combat. In vain his right to do so was questioned beautiful farm, go down to the quarter and talk to the will try to gratify me when I ask that you will give to my poor people by the adverse counsel on the piez that the law of trial not at all affecting the personal liberty of the American slaves. Once, when she had Maggie with her, they stopped at a little cabin, in front of which a woman was sitting engaged at her little spinning wheel, and singing, for such kindness. Uncle, do this, and death will have no atlag for repealed, it still formed part of the law of the land. So, thing that looked like oppression, spurning the thought Thornton being a powerful athletic fellow, and his fear, was among the very first to protest and to rouse "I am too weak to write more, mammy; but I hope accuser—who was, by the bye, the brother of the mur- fellow-citizens to resistance. And when the crisis can dered girl-a weak stripling not more than twenty years when power resolved to enforce wrong, he flew to the p of age, the latter declined the proffered combat, and the of peril to make his bold words good by bolder dec Sally sealed the letter, and sank back exhausted upon cheek with a graceful shadow. A cloud of raven ringlets consented, but Maggie ran on, impatient of fun, saying, ber mammy's breast. What a grateful shower of tears judging from the reported circumstances of the case, and brushed and floated over the unrivalled whiteness of her brushed and floated over the unrivalled whiteness of her work a brushed and floated over the unrivalled arm round her mammy's neck, she drew the face close to ble but for his opportune digging up of this long-lorgot- altar of Freedom. While the tragic tidings went fort

her, and, as in her childhood, Sally kissed the lips of the ten law. bringing into parliament, the following year, of a bill "to

When the doctor came, he noted, with a practiced eye, by battle in writs of right." that mysterious change which takes place in an hour, almost in a few moments, and, as he turned to Mrs. Manman, of course originated in the superstitious belief that Providence would in all cases give the victory to him who had the right upon his side; yet, in spite of this Independence was then inaugurated in fire and blood Sally moved uneasily, and, opening her eyes, asked for "Dear uncle, I am almost gone; here is a letter which I wish you to read after my death. And, oh! I charge you, do as I there beg you. Give my poor people their freedom. Make my good mammy happy, or as near so commission of the act alleged against him, or under cir- tyrdom rather than to submit to an arbitrary tax. He did promise her, in the most fervent manner, to do been so very awkward if he had been victor after all. as she wished; promised her in the presence of the assem duct of the civil and criminal cases. In criminal matters, the accuser and accused met on the field, and fought it least, the pampered sensibilities of the lords of Slavedom bied family. Then, taking kindly leave of each member and the woman choked down a sigh, which was not unperceived by Sally.

The perceived by Sally.

The tea sometimes; but it is no matter, abe called for mammy to come close to her.

Out in person; in civil suits the parties fought by proxy.

Each employed a sort of physical force barrister. The perceived by Sally.

Upon the righteous cause of the fathers God had smile and when it was crowned with success, they had solemnly our bosom; now let me die there." And so Sally. closed her eyes in that sweetest of sleeps upon the oil any party to the suit dies, the suit must abate, and be at govern an end for the present; and therefore, no judgment could But since that time the Southern institution of pegro bon

regret—the waters opened but to close again, and fish trial in a criminal charge, was deprived of his choice of general government and patronage, had diffused such a dore brightly with star-beam and sunlight!

trial, and compelled to submit the inquiry to a jury. The inhuman contempt for the African race, had generated fact of the accuser being a female, or under age, or above such a habit of truckling and concession in the submissive the age of sixty, or in holy orders, as a peer of the and half-demoralized Northern States, that the ruling fathers. Sweetly and lovingly her grave nestled down beside her mother's. There was a pompous and showy funeral. An ornate and brilliant sermon was preached funeral. An ornate and brilliant sermon was preached funeral. Sweetly and lovingly her grave nestled down realm, or any one expressly privileged from the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the beside her mother's. There was a pompous and showy battle, by some charter of the king (as were the citizens Roman Catholic Irish, and the fanatical Slaveholders—some three-fold cord not easily broken—had declared that the majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy, the following the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy the provided form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy the people form the trial by majority of the people—the spurious Democracy the people form the trial by majority of the people form the trial by majority of the people form the material personal defect, as blindness or loss of a limb; Constitution shields slavery wherever it reaches, and that by a minister of the regular church. The family and any of these were sufficient ground for refusing the wager the star-spangled banner carries slavery wherever it goes their very memories. But the slaves—whom she loved A brief account of the solemnities observed on the the pure vows of that earlier time. And now, amid the and pitied—corrowed over her. Mammy's heart was utterly broken; even the hope of freedom failed to ani-

challenge by picking up the glove. A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was set out, en-

closed with lists, with seats erected for the Judges of the utterance of the mind of Massachusetts, on Bunker Hil Her eyes were damp, and her arms were locked sadly Court of Common Pleas, who presided at these trials in that day. The brave and scholarly senator, who had their full scarlet robes; and a bar was prepared for the served her in the national councils with such signal fidelit learned serjeants-at-law. As soon as the Court had as-sembled, at son-rising, proclamation was made for the abetted by armed and confederate bullies, had been blu parties and their champions. These were introduced by geoned nearly to death on the floor of the Capitol. sandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-needed, and with bare arms to the elbows. The weapons Mr. Manners kept his niece's letter for months, and bats was rarely if ever known. They were armed only

our-cornered leathern shield.

orincipal by pronouncing that shameful word, he is deemed as a recreant amittere liberam legem, that is to become infamous being supposed by the event to be foresworn; I should have thought that, when they unveiled the cold witness in any cause ! 23

The proceedings in criminal cases were very similar to the above, only the oaths of the two combatants were Boston of 1775: "The voice of your fathers' much more striking and solemn. Blackstone gives the following as the form; the accused party holding the bible his right hand, and his antagonist's in the other, said :

ter all, but a gigantic fight to prove the better man?

THE DOUBTER'S PRAYER. BY ANNE BRONTE.

ETERNAL POWER, of earth and air!
Unseen, yet seen in all around,
Remote, but dwelling everywhere,
Though silent, heard in every sound.

If e'er Thine ear in mercy bent
When wretched mortals cried to Thee;
And if, indeed, Thy Son was sent
To save lost sinners such as me; Then hear me now while, kneeling here,
I lift to Thee my heart and eye,
And all my soul ascends in prayer,
Oh give me—give me faith! I ory.

Without some glimmering in my heart
I could not raise this fervent prayer;
But, oh! a stronger light impart,
And in Thy mercy fix it there.

While Faith is with me, I am blest: It turns my darkest night to day; But while I clasp it to my breast I often feel it slide away. Then, cold and dark, my spirit sinks,
To see my light of life depart;
And every friend of hell, methinks,
Enjoys the anguish of my hears.

What shall I do, if all my love,
My hopes, my toil, are cast away,
And if there he no God above
To hear and bless me when I pray? If this be vain delusion all, If death be an eternal sleep, And none can hear my secret call, Or see the silent tears I weep?

Oh, help me, God I for Thou alone Canst my distracted soul relieve; Forsake it not; it is Thine own, Though weak, yet longing to believe.

Oh, drive these cruel doubts away,
And make me know that thou art God!
A faith that shines by night and day
Will lighten every earthly load.

If I believe that Jesus died, And, waking, rose to reign above, hen surely sorrow, sin, and pride, Must yield to peace, and hope, and love. And all the blessed words He said Will strength and holy joy impart;
A shield of safety o'er my head,
A spring of comfort m my heart.

BUNKER HILL IN 1775 AND BUNKER HILL IN 1857.

BY WM. R. ALGER.

From The Liberty Bell. On the 17th of June, 1775, towards sunset, the dead

England had passed certain unwarrantable enactmen The unexpected termination of this trial led to the ringing into parliament, the following year, of a bill "to On the seventeenth of June, 1854, as the sun was flag

bolish all appeals of murder, treason, felony, or other ging towards the west, a great multitude were inaug offences, and wager of battle, or joining issue, and trial ting a marble statue of Joseph Warren, on Bunker Hil Profound as the contrast between the spectacle of the The wager of battle, like the old ordeals of fire, water, touching the murdered body, and other extraordinary and now obsolete modes of finding out the better or worse advance of national prosperity had not been more market cumstances that left no possible doubt of his guilt, could actors in this seventeenth of June, on Bunker Hill, were not claim the right of trial by combat. At would have willing to fawn, and creep softly, and omit the most vita part of their quotations so as not to use the word " slaves, One important difference, however, existed in the con- and suppress both the golden rule and the principles of the The family were distressed; but Sally made only a were slain in battle. Another reason was, that no person small gap in their social world—'twas but a moment's should be allowed to claim exemption from this mode of and haughtiness, had so pervadingly got possession of the

But Massachusetts had remained comparatively true to and stone their living descendants!

There were especial reasons for an uncomp

wo knights, and dressed in coats of armour, with red brutal atrocity the whole South had enthusiastically en dorsed, scarcely an individual daring so much as to per or mutter against it, while the thunders of applause rolle hey were furnished with, though formidable, were not in unbroken succession from the Blue Ridge to Texas. deadly. Indeed a tatal termination to these civil com-bats was rarely if ever known. They were armed only with batons, or staves of an ell long, and each carried a ker Hill; and it was natural that he should wish to be On their arrival in the list, the champion of the tenant took his adversary by the hand, and made oath that the tenements in dispute were not the property of the demandant; the champion of the claimant, in precisely the same form, swore in answer that they were. Next, both champions took an oath that they had not made use of nearly murdered for his noble efforts in her service? The ny sorcery or enchantment to assist them in the fight. scene lay within sight of his native city, and represente The usual form of this was as follows: "Hear this, ye the entire Commonwealth, whose chosen senator and astices, that I have this day neither eat nor drank, nor beloved child he was. His associates in her Congression nave upon me nather bones, stones, nor grass (!), nor any enchantment, sorcery, nor witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased, or the law of the devil may be exalted. So help me God and his Saints."

Denoved clind he was delegation were present, as also were other friends of his members of Congress from free States. Not one of then was allowed to speak a word. But an arrogant slaveholder addiously identified with the Fugitive Slave bill, a studiously identified with the Fugitive Slave bill, a studiously identified with the figure of the control of After a few moments silence, she began:

And aunt Betty—shall we tell the truth, aed say that the fight commenced, and they were bound to insulter of Massachusetts, a bitter enemy of Mr. Sumner with the fight the whole day through, until the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brook's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the description of the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brook's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brook's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brook's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brook's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brooks's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brooks's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brooks's fiends outrage, instead of being treated as his peers were, was sold to the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and disgusting approver of Brooks's fiends of the stars appeared, or an obtrusive and the stars appeared as his peers were the stars appeared as his p ither by the death of a champion (a very rare occurence), or by either proving recreant; that is by yieldng, and pronouncing the horrible word Craven; a word
of no absolute meaning; "but," says Blackstone, "a
corrible word indeed to the vanquished champion, since
the simple out for particular compliment. He spoke—the
imperiousness of the slaveholder's dictation visible in each
haughty gesture, the swing and cut of the slaveholder's
lash audible in each dominering tone. But no man
known as an earnest friend of the alave spoke there. No s a punishment to him for forfeiting the lands of his one timely hearty word in behalf of true Freedom was and therefore, never to be put upon a jury or admitted as effigy of Warren, the stony lips would have parted and supernatural utterance have carried, through terro stricken souls, the old strain with which he thrilled ti to you from the ground, 'My sons, scorn to be slaves!

In the opinion of a large portion of the people of Massachusetts, that glorious opportunity, on Banker Hill, was not merely wasted, but protaned, and parts of the service were an unpardonable insult to every true son of the State.

A generous indignation was widely kindled by sympathy The accuser answered in the same form, making oath o his antagonist that he was perjured, which he will lefend with his body, &c., as before. The same weapons tree employed, and the same oaths, against appulat to his antagonist that he was perjured, which he will defend with his body, &c., as before. The same weapons were employed, and the same oaths, against amulets and sorrery as in the civil combat. If the accused party yielded, he was ordered to be hanged immediately; but, if he could vanquish his opponent, or maintain his ground from sunrise to starlight, he was acquitted. The same penalties of infamy and loss of citizenship awaited the accuser if he yielded, as fell to the lot of the recreant champion; in addition to which, the victor could recover damages for the false accusation.

Such were the laws which regulated the old institution for the wayer of battle. But all these things have present to merited rebukes, which awoke a deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep response in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep responses in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep responses in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deep responses in the bosoms of thousands in spite of the deprecating ebullitions of meanness and hate that followed. This is one of the encouraging signs of the times, indicative of the encouraging signs of the times, indi

LITTLE BELL. A CHILDREN'S RHYME. He prayeth well who loveth well Both man and bird and beast.

LITTLE BELL sat down beneath the rocks—
Tossed aside her gleaming, golden locks—
"Bonny bird!" quoth she,
"Sing me your best song before I go,"
"Here's the very finest song I know,
Little Bell," said he.

And the Blackbird piped—you never heard Half so gay a song from any bird—Full of quibs and wiles.

Now so round and rich, now so soft and slow, All for love of that sweet face below, Dimpled o'er with smiles.

And the while that bonny bird did pour His fall heart out freely o'er and o'er,

'Neath the morning skies,
In the little childish heart below
All sweetness seemed to grow and grow,
And shine forth in happy overflow,
From the blue, bright eyes.

Down the dell she tripped, and through the glade Peeped the Squirrel from the hazel shade, And from out the tree, Swung and leaped, and frolicked, void of fear— While bold Blackbird piped that all might hear— "Little Bell!" piped he.

Little Bell sat down amid the fern—
"Squirrel, Squirrel! to your task return—
Bring me nuts!" quoth she.
Now away! the frisky Squirrel hies—
Golden wood-lights gleaming in his eyes—
And down the tree,
Great ripe nuts, kissed brown by a July sun,
In the little lap drop one by one—
Hark! how Blackbird pipes to see the fun!
"Happy Bell!" quoth he,

Little Bell looked up and down the glade—
"Squirrel, Squirrel from the nut-tree shade,
Come and share with me!"
Down came Squirrel, eager for his fare—
Down came bonny Blackbird, I declare;
Little Bell gave each his honest share—
Ah! the merry three!

And while the froit playmates twain Piped and frisked from bough again, 'Neath the morning skies, In the little childish heart below All the sweatness seemed to grow, And shining out in happy overflow, From her blue, bright eyes.

By her anow-white cot at close of day, Knelt sweet Bell, with folded palms, to pray; Very calm and clear Rose the praying voice to where, unseen In blue heaven, an angel shape serene Paused awhile to hear.

"What good child is this," the angel said,
"That with happy heart, beside her bed,
Prays so lovingly?"
Low and soft, oh! very low and soft,
Grooned the Blackbird in orchard croft,
"Bell, dear Bell!" crooned he.

"Whom God's creatures love," the angel fair Murmured, "God doth bless with angel's care. Child, thy bed shall be Folded safe from harm—love deep and kind Shall watch around and leave good gifts behind, Little Bell, for thee."

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